FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian F-4 was downed by antiaircraft fire and 14 civilians were killed in the shelling of Basra and the districts of Halabjah and Badrah, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. A military spokesman cited by INA emphasized the "absurdity" of Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed during raids on oil facilities at Khorramshahr.

In other action, Iranian warplanes bombed industrial installations in Al-Kut, IRNA reported citing a Joint Staff announcement which also noted that all aircraft returned safely to base. Military and economic facilities in Basra were subjected to heavy artillery fire in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on residential areas of Bakhtaran and Khuzestan, IRNA reported.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out that Iran's "new war strategy" stresses "more extensive and sustained operations," in remarks cited by Tehran radio. Rafsanjani was addressing a meeting to review progress in the mobilization campaign to dispatch 100,000 troops to the fronts during the week of 26 November.

Lebanon

In the wake of a Beirut radio report that President Amin al-Jumayyil "attaches great importance" to a summit with Syria, press sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed that Syria's conditions for a summit include Lebanon's official condemnation of the British stand and of Yasir 'Arafat's policy.

In a "gesture of good will," Amal released 26 Palestinian detainees to a Syrian military observer, Beirut radio reported. However, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, "violent fighting" continued in the Burj al-Barajinah Camp area south of Beirut.

OPEC

The acting Saudi oil minister called for an "immediate" meeting of the pricing committee in order to begin studying ways to implement the 17 October Saudi proposal to raise the benchmark price to $18 per barrel, SPA reported.

Sudan

The coodinator of UN emergency operations in Khartoum was declared persona non grata for violating diplomatic norms by contacting the rebels on the matter of transporting relief supplies, according to a SUNA report.

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Saudi Minister Proposes Committee Meeting
LD301735 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Oct (SPA) — Hisham Nazir, acting minister of oil and mineral resources, told SPA this evening that he had sent an urgent message to the OPEC secretary general proposing an immediate meeting of OPEC's First Committee, which is responsible for price fixing. The committee is chaired by the oil minister of sister Kuwait, and the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador are members. He proposes a meeting before the start of next month to begin fixing prices in accordance with the proposals submitted by Saudi Arabia in its statement on 17 October 1986, which confirmed the need to raise the price of oil to at least $18 dollars per barrel.

Nazir added that the kingdom has held the necessary contacts with the three concerned countries in the committee, and they welcome this request.

The acting minister of oil and mineral resources ended his statement by saying that the Second Committee, which is chaired by the Nigerian oil minister and is charged with studying the distribution of quotas, is continuing its (?work) to present opinion to the Ministerial Council at its next meeting, scheduled for 11 December 1986.

To Meet Early November
LD311027 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 31 Oct 86

[By Shamel Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) three-member pricing committee, headed by Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi, will meet during the first 10 days of November, according to official oil sources here Friday.

Last night, Saudi Arabia's new Acting Oil Minister Hisham Nazir called for an immediate meeting of the pricing committee, set up by the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, to raise crude prices to 18 dollars per barrel as demanded in the Saudi official statement issued October 17 when [the] OPEC Ministerial Council was in session.

The 17-day Geneva OPEC conference, which closed early last Wednesday, has named a ministerial three-man committee, chaired by Kuwait and including the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador, to determine a price for one barrel of crude.

The sources told KUNA that since last night, Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa is busy consulting over the telephone with a number of OPEC oil ministers on preparations to hold a meeting of the pricing committee. The sources indicated that no date or venue has been yet determined for the meeting, expected to take place at the end of the GCC summit, opening in Abu Dhabi on Sunday.

It is highly possible that a number of OPEC oil ministers, including Saudi Arabia's, would be invited to take part in the pricing committee's meeting, they added.

The committee, according to these sources, will consider Saudi Arabia's call for an 18 dollar-per-barrel price in addition to other proposals by some member countries on a return to the official price abandoned by the organisation late last year.

The sources concluded that recommendations reached by the three-member pricing committee would be discussed at the upcoming OPEC ministerial meeting, scheduled for next December 11.

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Interior Minister Delivers Message to Amir

JN301208 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, left Manama at noon today following a 1-day visit to Bahrain. During the visit, Shakir conveyed a written message to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the Gulf, in addition to issues of mutual interest. [Passage omitted]

Egyptian Information Minister Concludes Visit

JN301558 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Egyptian Information Minister Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif and his delegation left Manama today for home at the conclusion of an official visit to Bahrain that lasted several days in response to an invitation by Bahrain Information Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad.

During the visit, the Egyptian minister conveyed a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and the current developments in the Arab arena. He also held talks with Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad on bolstering media cooperation between the two countries.

Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif said that his visit proved that the political leaderships in Bahrain and Egypt have identical views on a number of issues that concern the Arab nation. He added that this was reflected in the message which he conveyed from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to his brother Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and in his talks with the prime minister and heir apparent.

In a statement to WAKH, the Egyptian information minister said that he was carrying a reply message from the amir of Bahrain to the Egyptian president expressing appreciation and understanding of the attainment of solidarity and joint Arab action in the interests of our Arab nation. He added that he was also carrying two messages from the prime minister and heir apparent to President Husni Mubarak on coordination in the field of labor between the two fraternal countries in the interest of the two countries to attain progress in all fields. He termed the talks he held with Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad as useful and constructive. He indicated that agreement was reached on a number of issues promoting media cooperation between Egypt and Bahrain, adding that the two sides defined areas for continuous action in the interest of both countries, God willing, and the sublime goals and noble values of our Arab region.

Turkish Prime Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit

JN301451 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (Wakh) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Manama today on a 2-day official visit to Bahrain. Heading those receiving him upon arrival was Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah. He was also received by Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, assistant Interior Ministry undersecretary for emigration and passport affairs; Major General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, Bahraini defense force chief of staff; the Turkish ambassador in Bahrain; Ghazi 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain and doyen of the diplomatic corps; in addition to a number of senior Bahraini officials.

During his visit to Bahrain the Turkish prime minister will hold talks with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on strengthening bilateral relations; means to bolster them in all fields, including the trade and commerce fields; and current Arab and international issues. Ozal is accompanied by Emiroglu, minister of national education, youth, and sports, and a number of Turkish officials.

Official Talks Begin

JN301936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — A round of official talks was held in Manama this evening between the Bahraini side, led by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Turkish side, led by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Transportation Minister Ibrahim Muhammad Hasan Humaydan, Trade and Agriculture Minister Habib Ahmad Qasim, and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawi', director of the prime minister's office. The delegation accompanying the Turkish prime minister attended on the Turkish side. Ozal and his delegation arrived in Manama earlier today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Envoy Thanks USSR For Help in Forced Landing

LD301521 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 30 Oct — Kuwaiti Ambassador to the USSR 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj today delivered a note of thanks and appreciation in the name of the Kuwaiti Government and the envoy of the Amir of Kuwait, cabinet adviser 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, for the Soviet Government's "full care and hospitality to Al-'Atiqi and the crew of the special Kuwaiti plane" which had to make a forced landing in Armenia's airport yesterday. The Kuwaiti ambassador personally delivered the note to director of the Middle East and North Africa Department, Vladimir Polyakov, at the premises of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The note said: "The Soviet Government's hospitality toward adviser Al-'Atiqi and members of the Kuwaiti aircraft crew has proven the meaning of the true friendship that binds Kuwait and the USSR together." The note expressed the thanks and gratitude of adviser Al-'Atiqi and the Kuwaiti Government for the "noble role" played by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze personally, hoping that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would "continue steadily."

In his statement to KUNA, Kuwaiti Ambassador al-Du'ayj quoted the director of the Near East and North Africa Department as saying that the Soviet Government viewed the care it had accorded Counselor al-'Atiqi and the Kuwaiti plane's crew as "a natural and humane action stemming from the spirit of friendship and cooperation that links Kuwait and the Soviet Union." Al-Du'ayj also quoted Polyakov as saying that instructions came from Shevardnadze to offer hospitality, welcome and necessary protection to Counselor al-'Atiqi and the crew of the special Kuwaiti plane. The Kuwaiti ambassador had been summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday evening and told about the emergency landing of the special Kuwaiti plane, with Counselor al-'Atiqi aboard, at Yerevan Airport. [passage omitted]

OMAN

Minister Discusses Gulf With Iraq's Aziz

JN301129 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1032 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, met in Muscat today with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting Muscat. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in addition to the current situation in the Arab region in general and in the Gulf region in particular as well as issues of mutual concern.

Iraq's 'Aziz Leaves Muscat

JN301650 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Oman this morning following a 2-day visit to the sultanate during which he met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and conveyed to him a written message from Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq. Seeing him off were Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; the Iraqi ambassador to the sultanate; and a number of high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives PRC Ambassador

EA301634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, met in his office this morning Comrade Huang Zhen, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Aden. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and strengthening them and exchanged views on a number of issues of common interest.

QATAR

Amir Receives Mauritanian Minister, Message

JN301114 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, during an audience with the amir of Qatar today. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

EC Refusal to Adopt Anti-Syria Measures Viewed

LD302342 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The EC member-states have refused to show solidarity with Britain in taking measures against Syria. It was quite natural that the EC member-states did not stand on Britain's side against Syria, since London's EC partners were convinced that Britain's decision to break off relations with Syria was hasty, unfounded, and unjustified. This is a matter that has caused a great deal of disappointment to Mrs Margaret Thatcher who, as she put it, did not expect the reaction from her European partners. Observers have considered this a disaster to British diplomacy, all the more since the London government was pinning a great deal of hope on support from its European allies for its anti-Syrian measures.

The EC was of the opinion that before taking any hasty step these measures should have first been submitted to Syria by Mrs Thatcher's government, which, due to misunderstanding, overlooked a political approach. The French foreign minister said that Damascus has categorically denied their being any misunderstanding and affirmed that the point at issue was a conspiracy. Thus, Syria clearly pointed out that foreign quarters were behind the spoiling of relations between Britain and Syria in order to create tension in the wake of a relaxed atmosphere in Syrian-British relations following the Syrian foreign minister's visit to London a few weeks ago. That visit reflected the mutual

desire of both countries to promote bilateral relations so as to aid the process of a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Clearly, however, certain foreign forces do not want to see Arab-British relations develop for the good of both sides. That is because any Arab-British understanding must have repercussions on a clearer British understanding of the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core, the rights of the Palestinian people, and the need to enable them to retrieve their rights. Observers believe that the EC position in rejecting the British measure has conveyed a strong impression that Britain's stance toward Syria is unjustified as far as facts are concerned.

Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Visiting France

For reportage on the visit of Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his delegation to France, see the 29 October issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

UAE

Kuwaiti Ambassador Urges Restraint in Gulf

LD301005 Kuwait KUNA in English 0803 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 30 (KUNA) — The Arab Gulf States are frustrated by the escalating attacks on the merchant fleets in the Arab Gulf Waters and sincerely hope to see the two Muslim neighbours of Iraq and Iran bring an end to their bloody conflict which entered the seventh year last September. It is in the interest of all countries opening onto the Hormuz Strait to respect the freedom of navigation in this vital international waterway, the ambassador of Kuwait to the United Arab Emirates Muhammad Sa'id al-Ma'i told *Kuwait News Agency* (KUNA) press delegation covering the seventh GCC summit here.

Leaders of the Six Gulf Cooperation Council states, who assemble here on Sunday in their seventh summit since founding the council in May 1981, hope to see this region free from military operations and big powers rivalry, the ambassador said. Al-ma'i said the Arab Gulf states have been exercising self-restraint in their response to the escalation of the fighting to shelling of oil tankers and merchant fleets in the Gulf.

The GCC leaders are eager to contain the war and resolve the dispute by peaceful means so as not to give the big powers an excuse to interfere in the affairs of the region, he asserted. In this connection, the ambassador urged Iran to respond to the appeals to end military operations on the front especially since Iraq has agreed to the recent Security Council resolution calling on both countries to halt hostilities and resort to peaceful negotiations on the issues of dispute.

YAR

UK Practices 'Psychological Terrorism' on Arabs

JN301253 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Regarding the British decision to sever ties with the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* said in its editorial today that the Council of Ministers, in its weekly session yesterday, discussed in detail and with concern the fierce onslaught to which our Arab nation is being subjected, which is represented by the onslaught on the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic — an onslaught designed to brand Arab countries individually and collectively with false charges to serve the goals of world Zionism. This onslaught is intended to incite public opinion, particularly the ordinary individual, against the Arab nation and against anything that is Arab. [passage omitted]

Al-Thawrah continued: The British government's step against the Syrian Arab Republic is meant as psychological terrorism to pave the way for launching an aggression against the Arab nation,starting with Arab Syria. The British government's measure calls to mind the fact that Britain is still courting evil against the Arabs in continuation of its policy in 1917, when it issued the Balfour declaration. Britain was behind the enactment of this declaration, driving the Palestinian people out of their land, divesting them of their property, and enabling the terrorist Zionists and their fascist organizations, like the Haganah and Irgun and the like, to practise massacres against the sons of the Palestinian people using British weapons. Sixty-nine years after the ill-fated Balfour declaration, the Thatcher government stresses that the Britain of 1986 is not different from the Britain of 1917. The only difference is that it has shrunk to the British isles and that instead of regretting its crime against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, it insists on treacherously stabbing the back of the Arab nation.

If we review the national positions of our country, we will realize that it is usually among the first to react to developments, therefore it is natural to see the Council of Ministers denounce what Syria is being subjected to shortly after the Secretariat of the General People's Congress Standing Committee issued its denunciation. The paper says that the timing of this fierce diplomatic and media onslaught means that these grave plots are designed to alleviate the international pressure on Israel and its supporters in their resistance to the global pressure for the convocation of an international conference to attain peace in the Middle East region. The timing of this onslaught also emphasizes that the British government,which had promoted terrorism in its true and undisputed form,is implicated in the plot of defaming the Arabs. This makes us turn to our Arab nation and particularly to the decisionmakers and ask: What are you going to do? It might not be difficult to conclude the answer. Our past experiences based on events such as the aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the aggression on the Palestinian and Tunisian people, the aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and so forth, make us speculate and say how similar today is to yesterday.

'Circumstances' Force Zairian to Postpone Visit

NC301515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Zairian Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for information and press, has postponed his visit to Cairo, which was scheduled to begin today. This was the result of some unforeseen circumstances that forced him to remain in Kinshasa. In an urgent telephone call to Dr Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, the Zairian official expressed deep regret at his inability to make the trip due to these circumstances. Bula Nyati voiced his interest in paying a visit to Cairo at the earliest possible opportunity to resume coordination and consultations with Egyptian officials to strengthen the already excellent cooperation between the two countries.

Syria 'Doing Nothing' To Liberate Occupied Land

NC301408 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Comentary by Muhammad Sharaf: "The Syrian Regime's Role in Undermining the Supreme Arab Cause"]

[Text] An important question must be posed in connection with Britain's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria, which resulted from evidence that Britain announced had become available concerning the involvement of some senior Syrian officials in an attempt to blow up an Israeli EL AL plane at London's Heathrow Airport. The question is this: To what extent will this development affect efforts to revive the peace process in the Middle East? We will not speak to the British decision itself for the moment, nor will we accuse or defend anyone. We will simply attempt to answer this one question. Some circles have suggested that Britain's decision will hamper peace efforts in the region in view of the fact that Britain is one of the big powers expected to attend the proposed international conference for a discussion of peace in the Middle East. This is true. It is also true that Syria, regardless of any other consideration, is a party whose participation in the peace process is imperative, given its status as one of the Arab countries victimized by aggression in the 1967 war. Furthermore, part of its territory, the Golan Heights, remains under Israeli occupation.

However, at this point, we must acknowledge a certain fact, which is that the Syrian regime is doing nothing to liberate this occupied territory. On the contrary, through its unfathomable policies, it is acting to impede peace efforts that are certain to lead to the liberation of its territory. By these policies, we refer to the Syrian regime's insistence that the occupied Arab territories must be liberated by force. The Libyan regime raises the same slogan.

Moreover, the Syrian regime — and this is an indisputable fact — has struck truly severe blows at the Palestinian revolution, producing a serious division within the revolution's ranks. It is also using all possible means to bring the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to an end, which would completely contradict the interests of Lebanon, the Palestinians, and even Syria itself.

Similarly, no one can dispute the fact that the role that the Syrian regime has played and continues to play in Lebanon has contributed greatly to Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon, and continues to do so. Indeed, there are even indications that Syria and Israel are in collusion where Lebanon is concerned.

In light of all of this, the undermining role that the Syrian regime plays insofar as the supreme Arab causes and the issue of achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East are concerned is obvious.

Air Force Chief on New Planes, Local Industry

NC301542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, commander of the Air force, has stated that Egypt has ordered planes with submarine-detecting equipment and that these will arrive very soon. Egypt has also contracted to buy the latest model drones, which will arrive by the end of next year.

In an interview with MENA's military editor, 'Adil 'Abd al-'Aziz, the air force commander said that Egypt is repairing the bodies and engines of fighter planes from other Arab countries using its own workshops and manpower. He added: The achievements of our Air Force during the October war and the role it played have yielded information that it is keeping to itself. The Air Force is analyzing the results, and learning and benefitting from all weak and strong points so that it may always remain capable of protecting Egypt against any foreign aggression. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Hilmi denied reports that the United States had sold F-16C's to Egypt at higher prices than to Israel. He said: This is unlikely to happen in the United States. American officials cannot reduce the price of aircraft, not even by 1 percent. But, he pointed out, they can increase aid to Israel. Asked whether a contract had been concluded with the United States to build parts for F-16's in Egypt, as with France in regard to the Mirage 2000, he said: The Air Force workshops are currently being modernized so that they will be able to overhaul F-16's. This will enable us to enter the field of manufacturing whole aircraft, not just parts. He noted that at the initial stage the deal with the United States differs from the arrangement with France because the U.S. aircraft are so huge that they need a complete overhaul in Egypt in addition to maintenance and technical work. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Hilmi asserted that Egypt possesses the necessary power of deterrence to protect Egyptian targets, airspace, and interests. Commenting on the growing number of planes owned by neighboring countries, he said that it was not numbers that counted; it was a question of plane, pilot, technical teams, and the quality of the work in the shops and hangars. He added that our Air Force is capable of making all the flights needed to face any number of planes from any direction.

The Air Force commander announced that the first E-2C early-warning aircraft will arrive in Egypt in the first quarter of 1987. These aircraft are part of the Air Force's plan to introduce an

automatic control and command system on land and in the air. He added that the plan is going according to schedule and that it includes a training program for pilots, technicians, and related workers.

Lt Gen Hilmi noted that during the first quarter of 1987, the aircraft will be ready to perform its missions completely and perfectly, all specialists will have completed their training courses, and the ground systems will be set to go.

Lt Gen Hilmi said that the Air Force will receive the first drone by the end of next year, and that it will join manned reconnaissance planes in special sorties.

He also announced that the Air Force now has anti-submarine helicopters, and that it has contracted to buy other submarine-detecting aircraft, which will arrive soon.

Commenting on the fact that East-bloc aircraft are still in service, the Air Force commander said that improvements have been made to these aircraft and they are being used for tactical practice. He further explained that when these aircraft are assigned a certain mission, they are supported by planes that employ jamming and other obstruction tactics. He added that aircraft made in the East have their purposes and an effective role to play in any battle or anything else. [passage omitted]

Oil Investments Reach 7.6 Billion Pounds

JN300852 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Oct 86 p 8

[By 'Adil Ibrahim]

[Text] It has been decided to allocate 3.7 billion pounds in the next 5-year plan 1987-1992 as investments in the oil sector to implement oil prospecting, production, refining, and industrialization projects. This is in addition to the 3.9 billion pounds foreign investments in oil prospecting operations and development of new oilfields. It has also been decided to increase oil refining capacity to 28.7 million tons annually during the period of the new plan in order to meet local requirements of oil products.

Eng 'Abd al-Latif Wakid, first secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, has stated that the next 5-year plan aims at fixing oil and gas production at 43 million tons and butane at 955,000 tons annually.

Engineer Wakid affirmed that implementation of both stages of the petrochemical complex will result in a saving of $349 million which are now being used in importing petrochemical products from outside. The annual production of polyphinyl chloride, which is used in agriculture, irrigation, tiled drainage, and housing, will reach 80,000 tons during the first stage and will increase to 120,000 tons during the second phase.

Information Minister Returns From Bahrain

NC301844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo today after a 6-day visit to Bahrain. In a statement, Al-Sharif said he had come back with verbal messages from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah and from the prime minister and heir apparent expressing full appreciation for Egypt's role in defending Arab interests. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Appoints 35 Consultative Council Members

NC301335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree appointing the following individuals members of the Consultative Council: Ahmad Ahmad Nuh, Ahmad al-Sabahi 'Awadallah, Dr Ahmad Zaki al-Balhawi, Ahmad Fathi Mursi, Al-Dimardash Zaki al-'Iqqali, Dr Husni Ibrahim Yusuf, Dr Husayn Muhammad Hijazi, Zaki Mustafa Badr, Dr Zaynab 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Dr Shafiq Ibrahim Dalba', Subhi Musallam 'Abd al-'Al, Dr Sabri Riyad Murqus, Dr 'Abd al-Sabur Shahin MuhamMad Musa Shahin, Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Ahmad al-Nimr, 'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid Bishan Shunuda, Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi, Dr Farkhunda Hasan Yusuf, Dr Kamal Salim Abu al-Khayr, Mahir Muhammad 'Ali, Mahir Mahran Ahmad Mahran, Muhammad Ahmad al-Minyawi, Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Shafi, Muhammad Tharwat 'Abazah, Muhammad Zaki Malik, Dr Muhammad Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim Ibrahim, Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Maghrabi, Dr Mahmud Samir Hasan Tubar, Dr Mahmud Sayyid Ahmad Sharif, Mustafa Kamil Murad, Mansur Ibrahim Husayn, Dr Nabih 'Abd al-Hamid Sulayman al-'Alqami, Nasri Wahbah Stafanus, Dr Wajih Wahid Muhammad Shindi, and Yusuf Rashwan Nusayr.

Canadian Chief of Staff Arrives in Cairo

NC302245 Cairo MENA in English 2150 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 30 (MENA) — Canadian Chief of Staff General Bertrand Andrew arrived here tonight from Tel Aviv on a four-day visit.

Reports, Communique on Fighting With Iran

Camp Hit, Iranian F-4 Downed

JN301310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1242 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force fighter planes continued their violent raids on the Iranian enemy's military targets at noon today after carrying out a series of devastating raids on oil targets deep inside Iranian territory this morning. In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi Air Force fighter planes launched a violent raid on the Shushtar camp of the Khomeyni Guards at 1211 today and returned safely to base. He added the Iraqi fighter planes inflicted heavy losses on the Khomeyni Guards and on their equipment, weapons, and camp installations.

The Iraqi military spokesman also announced the downing this morning of an Iranian F-4 plane that, with another plane that fled, penetrated Iraq's international border aiming for residential areas in Maysan Governorate. The spokesman said the two enemy planes penetrated Iraq's international border at 1030 today. The Iraqi air defenses intercepted them and downed one of them, which was seen falling in flames in Iranian territory.

Iran's Claim of Downing Denied

JN301816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed during the Iraqi air raids on the remaining installations of the Kermanshah refineries today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that these claims are ridiculous. The fact that the Iranian communique did not account for the place where the plane fell or its fate adds to the absurdity of these claims. He emphasized that all our planes returned safely to base after carrying out their heroic duties.

Communique No 2,423

JN301830 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,423 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their brave combat activities, inflicting new losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. With God's help and our valiant hawks' brave determination, our victories have continued over the charlatan clique ruling in Iran. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,422 issued this morning, the following actions were achieved:

a. At 1211 today, our Air Force fighter planes raided the Shushtar camp of the charlatan Khomeyni Guards. Through destructive blows, our brave hawks inflicted heavy losses on the rogue Khomeyni Guards' concentrations, equipment, weapons, and camp installations.

b. Our planes carried out 63 combat missions today, launching destructive raids on the rogue aggressors at the battlefront and inflicting new losses in life and equipment on them. After carrying out all their missions, our planes returned safely to their bases. May God bless our brave hawks.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions — killing two enemy personnel — damaged a tank — stopping the enemy's engineering works — damaged two vehicles, and destroyed a heavy-caliber machine gun and a medium- caliber machine gun emplacement.

3. The VII Army Corps men seized several weapons and some material and equipment. They also destroyed three enemy infantry positions and a single-barreled machine gun emplacement.

4. One infantry position was destroyed, two enemy personnel were wounded, and two personnel shelters were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. Several weapons were seized and an ammunition dump was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. At 1030 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border aiming for residential areas in the Maysan Governorate. Our brave air defense men intercepted them and downed one of them, an F-4, which was seen falling in flames in front of our units in enemy territory.

May God bless our air defense men, the honest guards of the homeland.

7. The tyrant Khomeyniite clique continued to express its rancor against our hero people and to find an outlet for the complex of failure to achieve its evil objectives. It hit purely residential areas in the hero city of Basra and the districts of Halabjah and Badrah. The enemy shelling of Basra resulted in the martyrdom of 12 civilians, including a woman and a child, the wounding of 53 citizens, including 4 women and a child, and the destruction and damaging of 26 houses, 5 shops, an intermediate school, and 11 civilian cars. The enemy shelling of the district of Halabjah also resulted in the martyrdom of a woman, the wounding of 12 civilians, including 6 women, and the destruction of 5 houses. The enemy shelling of Badrah resulted in the martyrdom of one civilian, the wounding of another, and damaging of a civilian car.

This new crime committed by the Tehran rulers proves their moral deterioration and political, economic, and military bankruptcy. The crime also clearly shows this misled group's indifference to international laws and humanitarian criteria. Moreover, this new crime proves that the rogue Khomeyniites harbor anti-Arab rancor against our hero people and their progress. We are confirming the established fact that such crimes will not save the Khomeyniites from their ordeal and collapse. We also stress to our great people and Arab nation that our Armed Forces have so far committed themselves not to strike at purely residential areas in response to their leadership's wisdom and the principles behind our stands. However, we once again stress that when the time comes for deterrence and revenge for our innocent citizens, the Khomeyniites' cry will not help them. Events will prove the huge potential which our great Iraq possesses in both its power to

destroy and the means to achieve this. The Khomeyniites will only reap death and destruction as a result of their action. May God have mercy and forgiveness on our martyrs and grant a speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1986

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad on Visit
JN291600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a visit to Iraq. He was received at the airport by the director and members of the liberation movements bureau of the RCC.

Ramadan Receives Turkish, Vietnamese Ministers
JN311041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0937 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral. They reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them to serve common interests. Ramadan also received Vietnamese Communications and Transportation Minister Bui Danh Luu and his delegation. During the meeting, Taha Yasin Ramadan discussed Iraq's solid economy and the strong relations linking Iraq to other countries, in which the Baghdad International Fair is an outstanding feature.

Saddam Chairs Cabinet Meeting on Agriculture
JN301438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stressed that a socialist person leads life in its developing human and economic concept and not as an obstacle to the development of this concept. While chairing a meeting of the Council of Ministers to discuss the agricultural situation in Iraq, President Saddam Husayn said: We want a modern Iraqi state. No state can be modern unless it builds a sound economic structure to make its future bright. He added: We want agriculture in our country to grow, progress, and prosper. We do not want agriculture to destroy citizens and make them hungry, and we do not want to see a class that exploits citizens.

The meeting, which lasted about 5 hours, was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; the RCC members; Ba'th Party Regional Command members, the ministers, and a number of state and agricultural sector officials.

Presidential Envoys Return From Gulf Tour
JN301858 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Saddam Husayn's envoys to the amirs of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain and to Omani Sultan Qabus, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, returned to Baghdad today. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Visit by Spanish Minister

Prince Hasan Receives Minister

JN301651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. They reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, especially in the economic field. They discussed the forthcoming 5-year development plan for the two [East and West] banks and the possibility of Spain's and other EC states participation in a number of the plan's projects. Prince Hasan noted the importance of bolstering cultural cooperation between the two countries through existing joint institutions of the Arab world and Spain, such as the Arab-European University in Spain. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian Ambassador in Madrid Dr Muhammad al-'Udwan, the director of the Middle East desk at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Talks 'Very Satisfactory'

LD302045 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2025 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez said today in Amman that the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Syria has seriously affected the peace process in the Middle East, since Syria is among the countries promoting the organization of an international conference on the Middle East and since Britain belongs to the UN Security Council. Questioned on the subject of terrorism, the Spanish minister said that Jordan and Spain have been victims of terrorism and that the attitude of the governments of the two countries in this regard is very clear. The Spanish minister described his talks with King Husayn and other Jordanian leaders as very satisfactory.

Minister Departs 30 Oct

JN302004 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has praised his country's relations with Jordan, describing them as outstanding and always getting better. At a news conference this evening, Fernandez-Ordonez said that he had discussed with Jordanian officials the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question, as well as the UN resolutions aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the problem. He praised Jordan's balanced policy and desire to establish a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region.

The Spanish foreign minister added that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war. There has been agreement regarding the need to stop this war, whose expansion threatens the entire Gulf region, he added. He said that he reviewed with Jordanian officials the 5-year development plan which Jordan intends to implement in the occupied West Bank, pointing out that his government is very interested in this plan, which aims to improve the economic and social conditions of the citizens in the occupied territories. He indicated that a delegation from his country will participate in the international conference that will be held in Amman next month to discuss the provisions and means to implement this plan.

Answering a question on whether Spanish policy on the Middle East has changed after the establishment of relations with Israel, he said: Our policy toward the region has not changed at all. We cannot talk two different languages. He said Spain has a special view of the problem and believes in the need to achieve peace because Spain's geographic location makes it the most affected by events in the region.

Answering another question, the Spanish minister said that economic relations between Jordan and Spain occupied a major part in his talks with Jordanian officials and that the two sides believe there is a need to modify the trade balance. Jordan's current exports to Spain amount to $1 million, while Jordan's imports from Spain amount to approximately $60 million. This is in addition to the need to encourage Jordanian exports for the EEC. Concluding his news conference, Fernandez-Ordonez praised Jordan's achievements in all fields.

The Spanish foreign minister left Amman this evening following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he met with King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan. He also met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and held talks with senior Jordanian officials. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; the Foreign Ministry secretary general; the British ambassador, representing the EC ambassadors; the Jordanian ambassador in Madrid; and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Cooperation Group Creates West Bank Department

JN301318 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Amman — In its meeting held the day before yesterday, the Board of Directors of the Jordan Cooperative Organization approved its new organizational structure, in which the organization will be divided into eight main departments. There will be a department for cooperation; for supervision and inspection; for the Cooperative Institute; for the Cooperative Bank; for planning and projects; for the commercial department; for administrative, financial, and legal affairs; and for cooperation and projects in the occupied West Bank.

It is noteworthy that the Planning and Projects Department and the Occupied Territories Affairs Department are new departments in the organization in accordance with the new organizational structure. A special unit for internal and external inspection will also be established. The board of directors also approved the administrative divisions of the organization's centers in the Kingdom so as to conform with government administrative divisions as follows:

1. A cooperative department in a governorate's chief town.

2. A cooperative office in a district's chief town.

3. A cooperative center in a subdistrict's chief town.

Syria Sets Conditions for Summit Meeting

NC310725 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Press sources today disclosed that Syria has again asked Lebanon to define its position toward Britain following the severance of relations, as well as toward the developments in southern Lebanon. According to these press sources, Syria has emphasized that the convening of a summit between the two countries is contingent upon Lebanon's official condemnation of the British stand and of Yasir 'Arafat's policy in the south.

Citing sources that are well informed about the mission being carried out by mediator Mahdi Tajir, the *Al-Anwar* newspaper reports that he has conveyed President Aman al-Jumayyil's concept of political reform, Lebanon's Arab affiliation, and the distinguished relations between Lebanon and Syria to Damascus.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Envoy on Syrian Interests

NC301618 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] In a telephone call to Ahmad al-Haj, Lebanon's ambassador in London, President al-Jumayyil has issued instructions concerning Lebanon's agreement to look after Syria's interests in the UK.

As part of these arrangements, Ambassador Al-Haj will meet with (David Meyer), the official in charge of the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Office. He will also speak to the Syrian ambassador in London, Lutfallah Haydar, before the latter's departure for Damascus.

The Lebanese flag is slated to fly over the Syrian Embassy in London. Two Syrian diplomats and an administrative assistant will remain and will work under Ambassador al-Haj. Britain asked Australia to manage its affairs in Syria after relations between the two countries were severed. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry was notified of this measure today. It also received several reports from Lebanese Embassies in Western Europe on the implications of this diplomatic break and its effects on EC unity.

Renewed Clashes around Burj al-Barajinah Camp

NC301559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1522 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The cease-fire agreement for Burj al-Barajinah camp in Beirut was violated at 1530 today. According to the latest reports, clashes in which machine guns, rockets, and artillery are being used, are still going on. The airport road has been closed as a result of sniper fire. [passage omitted]

The fighting along the Burj al-Barajinah camp axes has been getting progressively heavier. Rockets and artillery are being used in the raging clashes. Security sources describe the situation as explosive and say gunfire has made the roads around the camp unsafe.

In the meantime, the Al-Fakihani and Arab University of Beirut areas are in a state of alert. Gunmen are roaming the streets there, after a dispute between Amal elements and supporters of Abu 'Ali al-Saydani, an Al-Murabitun dissident. Security forces are trying to deal with the situation. Army and security patrols have been dispatched to the area to restore order.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC311151 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The security situation in and around Burj al-Barajinah returned to normal at 1200 today. We have been informed that calm now prevails along certain lines and is expected to spread to others. The improvement in the security situation was the result of today's contacts, including a meeting held by members of the Burj al-Barajinah camp operations room. [passage omitted]

It is worth mentioning that a meeting was also held at the Amal Movement's Political Security Bureau. [passage omitted] The conferees agreed on the following points:

1. A cease-fire agreement will go into effect at 1200.

2. The leaders concerned will supervise implementation of this agreement in the field.

3. All gunmen will be withdrawn.

4. Observation posts will be reestablished.

5. Military manifestations will be eliminated.

It has been learned that a committee appointed at this meeting has actually managed to begin implementation of this agreement.

Buffer Force Deploys; Palestinians Withdraw

NC301831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] It appears that the situation has started to return to normal in the areas to the east of Sidon. The implementation of the agreements arrived at earlier began this afternoon. The buffer force, composed of units of the Popular Liberation Army — the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces, deployed on all the combat lines between Jinsnaya-Baysur in the east and Al-Qurayyah-'Ayn al-Dulb. This took place after Abu Jamal, chief of staff of the Popular Liberation Army, instructed the Palestinian forces to withdraw at 1600 today.

The withdrawal and corresponding deployment took about 2 hours. In Jinsnaya, Popular Army units took up positions inside the town near Al-Risalah al-Wataniyah school and at the Jinsnaya-Baysur junction. They also deployed in Al-Qurayyah and 'Ayn al-Dulb. At the same time, two Palestinians battalions withdrew to their former positions in Al-Miyah wa Miyah hills.

Force Stops Short of Sidon

NC302117 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Amal and the Palestinians resumed their artillery duels along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines at 2200 today following a 1 and 1/2 hour lull. They also exchanged rocket and mortar fire between 1800 and 2000.

As the intensity of the clashes in Tyre's al-Rashidiyah camp rises and falls, and with the atmosphere on the Sidon axes strained but calm, the security force created under Minister Junblatt and commanded by Progressive Socialist Party member Sharif Fayyad is said to have stopped in Al-Damur. It has not gone on to Sidon as scheduled to help the buffer force drawn from the Nasirite Popular Organization. It was also slated to take uppositions on the Al-Awwali Bridge and in Sayniq to keep the road to the South open.

This evening's reports note that elements of the force have left Al-Damur and returned to their stations in Beirut. They are waiting for assignments to specific posts on the Al-Awwali and Sayniq bridges so their deployment will take place safely andwill involve clearly defined positions.

Sunni Group Threatens 6th Brigade, Amal

NC301231 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Black June organization, which belongs to the Sunni Sons of Beirut [Munazzamat Huzayran al-Aswad al-Abna' Bayrut al-Sunnah], has contacted our radio station to convey the organization's warning to the 6th Brigade that it should not send arms supplies to Al-Ghaziyah. The spokesman, who identified himself as Salah al-Din, added that his group had earlier warned 'Aql Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's military official, that it would attack his motorcade near the Al-Mashnuq palace at 1930 yesterday. The attack was carried out, leaving two of Hamiyah's companions wounded. He declared that the organization's guns would be like spears in the eyes of those conspiring against the freedom of the struggling people.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Message of Support

JN131440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from the Soviet leadership this morning. The message analyzes the motives and aims of the hostile campaign against Syria and stresses the Soviet Union's strong support for Syria in confronting the onslaught led by London in coordination with Washington and Tel Aviv. The message stated that the Soviet Union is closely watching the situation and the development of pressures to which friendly Syria is being exposed.

The president thanked the Soviet leadership, stressing the depth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. He emphasized Syria's determination to confront this hostile onslaught and all of its eventualities and to counter it with all ways and means. He added that Syria, which has resisted the colonialist methods for a long time and adhered to its freedom under various circumstances, will continue to be fully prepared to offer every sacrifice required to preserve this freedom and to triumph over every imperialist plot to undermine the Syrian people's freedom and that of the Arab nation. Syria, he added, which depends on its people, nation, and friends, will defeat the scheme being implemented by the London government under the cover of a host of false allegations, thus supported by its allies in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Agreement With U.S. on Wheat Imports Denied

JN311130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Responding to a U.S. spokesman's statement about halting the U.S. subsidy for U.S. grain exports to Syria, the supply minister has stated the following:

There are no agreements between Syria and the United States on a deal to purchase wheat. Syria has not purchased wheat from the United States since 1979.

Radio Reports UK Ambassador's Departure

JN311147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In Damascus, British Ambassador Roger Tomkys said he received good treatment and constructive cooperation from Syrian officials up to the moment of his departure from Damascus and that all the technical arrangements were quickly and accurately conducted.

In a statement to reporters upon his departure from Damascus International Airport this morning, accompanied by his wife, the rest of the British Embassy staff, and their dependents, the ambassador said: I only received kindness, tact, and good treatment from the Syrian Government and citizens. He said: I am miserable about having to leave and sorry about what happened.

Conference Discusses 'Onslaught', Requirements

JN301341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Progressive National Front parties in Arab Syria a conference was held in Damascus today attended by the national, pan-Arab, and progressive parties and organizations and liberation movements, which arrived from all parts of the Arab homeland. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the meeting, the conferees discussed the British Government's aggressive step of severing diplomatic ties with Arab Syria, the implications and background of this aggressive and provocative act, and the fact that this act constitutes a new conspiratorial and escalatory step in the imperialist-Zionist plot against Arab Syria and the Arab nation. The conferees also discussed the duties triggered by this aggressive act to confront this spiteful British role and the overall aggressive scheme against Syria and the Arab nation — a scheme planned and followed by the U.S. Government and Israel. The conferees also discussed the responsibilities that must be shouldered by these forces and the various sections of the Arab masses to confront this aggression and its dimensions in support of Syria's steadfastness.

The conference also studied what is required from the parties, organizations and liberation movement factions to confront such aggressions and their role in mobilizing and leading the Arab masses to confront the plot against Syria and the Arab nation — a plot aimed against its central issue, the Palestinian issue.

The leaders of the national liberation factions expressed their support and backing for Arab Syria in its struggle and confrontation of all types of plots. They also lauded the national, pan-Arab, and progressive line led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. They also denounced and condemned the British Government's aggressive step stressing the importance of attaining cohesion of the Arab masses, which would lead to adopting a unified position toward an enemy that has many forms and nationalities. They also stressed the importance of their parties, organizations, and movements launching international moves to reinforce the position of all peace-loving forces through supporting the struggle of Syria and isolating the British position, which is opposed to Syria, to all peoples, and to world peace. The conference is still in session.

Issues Statement

JN302105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1822 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Statement issued by the conference of Arab parties, liberation movements, and popular organizations at the conclusion of their meeting in Damascus on 30 October — read by announcer]

[Text] O masses of our struggling Arab nation, O free people of the world: The British Government has recently committed a

new crime that will be added to its black colonialist history and numerous crimes against the world peoples and the Arab nation when it decided to sever diplomatic relations with sisterly Syria in a large-scale and premeditated hysterical campaign of slander and exposed forgery against Syria. This indicates that this decision was made as part of an imperialist-Zionist plan that paves the way for a new aggression, poses grave dangers, and is fraught with a hostile spirit and deep-rooted rancor against Syria in particular and the Arab nation in general. To understand the real dimensions of the British Government's provocative step and expose its sinister aims, we state the following facts:

1. The rabid, premeditated campaign against Syria by the parties to this alliance is part of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab and progressive regimes to impose capitulation on the Arab region according to the Camp David policy. This took place after Syria championed a just peace based on the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and regaining their national inalienable rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil and remove aggression and occupation from the occupied Arab territories. It also took place after it became clear that the United States and Israel were thwarting all sincere international efforts to establish a just peace and rejecting the concept of an international conference. It also took place after the Israeli Government announced that its settlement plans on which the racist Zionist entity was based would get priority. This campaign coincides with the feverish activities to revive and spread the Camp David accords after the steadfastness of Syria, the Lebanese national resistance, and the Palestinian resistance in the heart of Palestine had toppled the Camp David policy in the Arab region and both encircled and exposed the Camp David accords. This campaign comes in the wake of the continuing Zionist aggression against Lebanon and interference in its internal affairs in an attempt to prevent a real national accord and a national solution to the Lebanese crisis.

The enemy, which was defeated by the Lebanese national resistance and the pan-Arab confrontation front in the Lebanese arena, tried to benefit from the violations connected with the Camp David policy and its parties in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas in an attempt to disrupt the unity of the rifle fighting against it. However, these attempts were doomed to failure thanks to the recent decision by the national forces and by the national Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian leaders to close ranks, put an end to violations, and resume the march of the joint pan-Arab Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian struggle against the Zionist enemy and its agents. Those who bet that the Lebanese arena will be a channel for aggression should know that this arena was and will continue to be a graveyard for aggression. Moreover, the enemy is benefiting from some violations in the Arab arena as expressed by the Camp David regime in Egypt, which announced its solidarity with the rabid imperialist British-U.S.-Zionist campaign.

2. This British role falls within the framework of the U.S. nuclear insanity and the U.S. position that foiled the Reykjavik summit, thus posing the danger of annihilating all world peoples, particularly the European peoples, who developed a movement calling for the removal of the U.S. bases and nuclear warheads and for measures to avoid turning Europe into an arena for nuclear confrontation and destruction. This is happening at a time when our Arab region is witnessing the buildup of an aggressive Israeli arsenal in which all imperialist weapons, including nuclear warheads, are stockpiled in contravention of all the IAEA resolutions on nuclear weapons.

3. Thatcher's British Government is implementing the imperialist scheme to obliterate the differences between the world peoples in general, and the European peoples in particular, and the strategic interests and hostile intentions of U.S. imperialism through a false, fabricated mobilization against the so-called danger of terrorism. This is done by faking facts and unleashing a campaign of slander against the Arab and world liberation movements and the national resistance to the Zionist occupation and to the fascist and racist regimes, charging them with terrorism. This is done by states that themselves practice state terrorism. Israel and its prime ministers are the heads of the terrorist Hagana, Stern, and Irgun gangs which have massacred the Palestinian people in Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, Sabra, and Shatila for over half a century. They also followed the policy to uproot the Palestinian Arab people from their land and change the landmarks of the occupied Arab territories and loot their wealth. These practices have been condemned by the United Nations and its agencies with hundreds of resolutions over the past 3 decades. The recent invasion of Lebanon by the Zionist forces, supported by U.S. imperialism, and the massacres, destruction, killings, and occupation practiced there are only one example of terrorism. The history of U.S. imperialism abounds with examples on state terrorism, whether in Vietnam in the seventies or Lebanon in the eighties. It sent its ground, sea, and air forces to fight against peoples, occupy Grenada, or recruit mercenaries to carry out acts of sabotage against the Latin American and African states. As for British colonialism, it has a black record agaisnt peoples extending from India to Africa and the Arab region since the beginning of this century. This colonialism reached its climax with the ill-omened Balfour Declaration, which planted the racist, Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab world, Palestine, after displacing its people and expelling them from their homes. It disavowed and continues to disavow their national rights.

4. This campaign comes in the wake of the abortive barbaric aggression against fraternal Libya perpetrated by the United States from British bases in retaliation for Libya's course, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism and is commited to the Arab nation's fateful cause, the Palestine question. This exposes the subservient British role in the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the extent of the British Government's services to the Zionist enemy to enable it to continue its aggression against the Arab region and to U.S. imperialism in its hostile plans against world peoples and our Arab nation.

This rapid and unjust campaign of fabrication and lies preceded, coincided with, and followed this decision as well as the insistence on unjustly accusing fraternal Syria of terrorism without one piece of evidence — an accusation staged by British and U.S. intelligence and the Israeli Mosad. This was betrayed by Israel's praise of this campaign as well as the U.S. blessing. It is a planned, intentional campaign in preparation for an aggression against Syria because it represents the bastion of Arab steadfastness in the face of U.S. and Zionist schemes.

5. Militant President Hafiz al-Asad defined the complete distinction between legitimate national resistance and terrorism. He urged that terrorism be defined by a general international organization and not be exclusively defined by the heads of international terrorism who themselves practice terrorism and describe liberation movements as terrorist movements. The United Nations recognized, in several resolutions in the spirit of its charter and through the 1949 and 1977 Geneva agreements, the legitimate right of national resistance men and liberation movements of every nation suffering from the occupation of its territory. It is sufficient to note that the tripartite U.S.- British-Israeli alliance departed from the world consensus to support the racist discriminatory regime in South Africa, thus defying the will of the African nations to rid themselves of colonialism and racism. This confirms the hostile stand of this alliance against nations.

Syria is not alone in this battle. The Arab masses have declared their rallying around steadfast Arab Syria. Their conference today falls within the framework of this popular declaration of the Arab national, pan-Arab, progressive, popular, and liberation forces and parties and movements in rallying around the bastion of Arab steadfastness, Syria. We appeal to the Arab masses to affirm their support and backing for Syria through escalatory steps commensurate with the escalation of the rabid, premeditated campaign against steadfast Arab Syria. We also call on the countries of Arab steadfastness to hold a meeting immediately to adopt joint measures to confront the British decision and its consequences. We call on the Arab governments to respond to the will of our Arab masses by denouncing and condemning the hostile British decision, by adopting practical measures which would influence British interests, and by notifying Britain of the grave consequences of its decision and the dimensions of that decision.

Steadfast Arab Syria, which is surrounded by the tide of support and backing from Arab masses, is also surrounded by extensive international support expressed by the socialist bloc countries, foremost among them the friendly USSR and the national liberation movements in the world. Syria is also relying on the understanding and friendship of nations, the free men, and democratic forces. The conferees support the measures to which Syria resorted in severing diplomatic relations and closing its airports, ports, and airspace to British planes and ships. The conferees consider this the beginning of Arab measures against aggressor Britain. They appeal to the Arab governments and masses to follow Syria's example and do their utmost to stike at British interests in the Arab homeland. The conferees appreciate Syria's steadfast, courageous stand and are confident that Syria is strong with its people, party, progressive national front, and its leader who embodies the symbol of the Arab nation and its steafastness. Moreover, Syria is capable of foiling these schemes. The conferees consider themselves to be in the one militant trench of which Syria is its principal pillar. The enemies will be deluding themselves if they believe they can affect Syria's determination and steadfastness. They will lose this round just as they did the previous rounds of their hostile expansionist scheme aimed at the Arab nation's destiny.

Syria's battle is the battle of all of us and the battle of all free men in the world. The battle of nations will only lead to victory. We turn to the free men, peace-loving people, and progressive forces in the world, confident that they will shoulder their responsibilities and stand alongside Syria and the Arab nation. We appeal to them to denounce and condemn the British Government's step. The battle for freedom in the world cannot be divided. A greeting to Syria and its steadfastness. A greeting to the souls of Arab martyrs who fell on the path of struggle and sacrifice to achieve the Arab nation's objectives. A greeting to freedom, peace, and progressive forces in the world. A greeting to the symbol of Arab struggle and leader of the Arab masses' march to liberation and victory, militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The conferees issued a program of action for their parties and organizations defining the tasks of these parties in the forthcoming stage.

Polisario Leader Cables Al-Asad on Break With UK

JN301607 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from SDAR President and Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz. The following is the text of the cable:

We have received the news of the current hostile campaign that is being waged against your fraternal country under feeble excuses and fabricated pretexts to pressure and harm Syria, the symbol of Arab steadfastness and confrontation against the imperialist and Zionist aggression. One aspect of this campaign was the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria.

The SDAR government strongly condemns this stand, which stems from hostility to the Arab nation and is a flagrant submission to the Zionist entity's desire. We have full confidence in the fraternal Syrian people and their wise leadership, which are stronger than all provocations and conspiracies. On this occasion, please allow me to express to you on behalf of the SDAR government and the Polisario our unconditional solidarity with the people, government, and party of fraternal Syria against all flagrant, hostile provocations.

WPC Cables Al-Asad, Condemns UK Measure

JN301547 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1355 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — In a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad, the WPC has expressed its indignation at and condemnation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. On behalf of the peace partisans in 140 states, the WPC has expressed solidarity with Syria's brave struggle for the just causes of peace and liberation. The cable reads as follows:

On behalf of its national organizations in more than 140 states, the WPC expresses its indignation at and condemnation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. This provocative step, which is based on groundless accu-

sations, ignores several statements by Syrian officials denouncing and refuting any participation in terrorist acts.

This British decision coincides with the new threats to Syria and with the U.S.-Israeli maneuvers in the Mediterranean. The objective of this decision is to escalate tension and to increase the possibility of a new imperialist-Israeli aggression. It is an attempt to strike at Syria's resistance to the Israeli- U.S. plans to control the Middle East region and undermine Syria's international position.

The WPC expresses solidarity with your brave struggle for the just causes of peace and liberation.

AL-THAWRAH Says Syria 'Not Isolated at All'
JN310726 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria's Steadfastness Has Isolated the Imperialists," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The Arab masses' rallying around Syria's steadfastness as well as Syria's confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught, currently represented by the British provocation against Syria, confirm that Syria is not isolated at all and that Syria is the one isolating its enemies.

The masses of the Arab nation are announcing their firm support for Syria and its courageous, wise leadership in confronting the British campaign of instigation. This pan-Arab position is a clear expression of the importance of Syria's role and its effectiveness in defending all Arab rights. This position also affirms Syria has great international status, as it is one of the world liberation movement factions strongly and bravely confronting the schemes of colonialist, Zionist, and imperialist forces.

Al-Thawrah concludes: The results were exactly contrary to their expectations. They tried to isolate Syria but they have actually isolated themselves, as proved by the fact that Britain's allies in the EC rejected the British proposals. This is Syria, and this is its steadfast people under President Hafiz al-Asad. Syria is greater than all plots and challenges because its militant reputation cannot be tarnished by rancorous sides here and there who express their hidden racist feelings.

Contacts With East Europe on 'War' on Terrorism

TA310849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
31 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel is holding contacts with East European countries to strengthen international cooperation in the war against terrorism. It has been learned that Israeli diplomats and political figures raised this issue on several occasions during meetings with their counterparts.

The Israelis claimed that Palestinian terrorist organizations are operating in Eastern Europe and that, in addition to political support, they are also receiving military assistance in the form of arms and training. The Israeli representatives asked the East Europeans to stop extending this assistance. Reference is primarily to Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. The representatives of the Soviet bloc, however, rejected Israel's claims and catergorically denied they were supporting the terrorist organizations.

Romania To Finance Leftist Delegation Trip

TA301300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Romania will place a special plane at the disposal of the Israeli left-wing delegation that will be going to Bucharest to meet with PLO representatives. Romania will also finance the meeting, which will be sponsored by President Ceausescu. This was reported by the delegation's organizers in a news conference in Tel Aviv.

According to them, there is a very good chance that 'Arafat will attend the conference and deliver an important political address. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the organizers rejected the attorney general's warnings, adding that they will defy the law prohibiting meetings with PLO members because the law is undemocratic.

AL-FAJR Lauds EEC Decision On Aid to Territories

TA301726 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
29 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "From 'Venice' to Brussels — A European Position Renewed"]

[Text] In recent weeks the Jordanian Government has tried to create a widespread propaganda umbrella for what it has termed "the five-year development plan" in the occupied land, within the framework of a political plan in which it was linked with Israel and the United States to bypass the PLO and to carry out what has been commonly called a "distribution of jobs" between Jordan and Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Jordanian Government of Zayd al-Rifa'i intended to expand this "umbrella" by contacting West European parties to finance this project and, consequently, to aid Jordan in its political plan.

On this basis, it was decided that a conference be held in Amman, the aim of which was, naturally, to collect "the necessary funds for the development plan." However, the decision by the EEC countries the day before yesterday, which was an outcome of the Brussels Conference and which represents the loftiest European step since the Venice Conference, torpedoed the Jordanian measure at its very foundation and, in the final analysis, provided West European endorsement for the PLO's position. The Brussels Conference decided that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are "economic sectors not associated with Israel or Jordan." This West European conference also affirmed that aid to the occupied land will be transferred directly via the consulates in East Jerusalem and not through Jordan and its 5-year development plan.

Even before the Brussels conference, the PLO tried to explain to Jordan, through the means available following the suspension of political coordination between them, the certainty of the failure of the Jordanian development plan in the occupied land as long as this plan is not implemented with PLO coordination and as long as its aim is to isolate the PLO politically, cancel its legitimate role, and disperse the rallying of our people's masses around it.

If during his recent visit to Kuwait Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i faced the same plain fact when he was not able to obtain direct Kuwaiti aid for his government's plan, this West European decision has come now to affirm the plain fact, on the international level, of the inevitable failure of the Jordanian plan on one hand, and, on the other hand, of the necessity of Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation for the sake of a correct development that basically conforms with the national rights of our Palestinian nation.

PCI's Napolitano Holds Talks With Palestinians

PM301630 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
29 Oct 86 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Israel: Napolitano Meets With Palestinian Representatives"]

[Text] Jerusalem — Monday evening's meeting with a group of Palestinian representatives from the occupied territories was one of the highlights of PCI Secretariat member and International Commission Chief Giorgio Napolitano's current visit to Israel. The meeting took place in a hotel in East Jerusalem and was attended by editor of the daily *Al-Fajr* Hanna Sanyurah, Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Mayor of Hebron (dismissed by the Israeli authorities) Mustafa al-Natshah, editor of the daily *Al-Quds* Abu Zulaf, Nabulus University Professors Sa'ib Barakat and Muhammad Shadid, and Dawud Kuttab.

"It was a cordial meeting that provided an opportunity for a frank discussion," Giorgio Napolitano said. The Palestinian side, he added, "expressed anxieties and stances to which we can consider ourselves particularly close — the need to step up efforts to initiate a peace process, the importance of the role that can be performed by an international conference, and the definition of steps to be taken to establish the conditions for negotiations.

"At a meeting with a group of Israeli parliamentarians belonging to the International Center for Peace in the Middle East," Napolitano said, "there emerged not only the serious difficulties blocking the situation but also positions of great amenability and commitment to the creation of a climate that can permit dialogue and negotiation between the Palestinian people's legitimate representatives and Israel." The meeting with Israeli deputies took place Monday evening at the Knesset and was attended by Ora Namir and Menahem Hacohen of the Labor Party, Chaika Grosman of the United Workers Party, Ran Cohen of the Civil Right Movement, Matti Peled of the Progressive List for Peace (left-wing opposition), and Mordechai Virshubski and Zeidan Atshi of the Change Party (ruling center).

In all his conversations, among which that with Labor Secretary Uzi Baram was particularly important, Napolitano said he encountered "keen appreciation of and interest in the responsible and balanced nature of the policy pursued by the PCI and the autonomy of its options."

Napolitano had further opportunities to meet with representatives of Israel's political and cultural world at a dinner given by the Italian ambassador and at a talk last night at the Tel Aviv headquarters of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East on "the role of Europe and the European Left for the sake of dialogue and peace", which was followed by a lively debate. Yesterday evening Napolitano met with the secretary and leadership group of the United Workers Party.

POST Investigation Uncovers Settlement Expansion

TA310833 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Oct 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Gershom Gorenberg]

[Text] Despite the unity government's declared policy of curtailing new settlement in the territories, it has allowed Jews to settle in at least nine new communities in the West Bank in the past two years, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Government and World Zionist Organization settlement officials have previously said that only four new settlements have been established under the unity coalition.

But residents and officials of five other settlements told *The Post* this week that the first settlers had arrived at those sights after the unity government was set up in September 1984.

Defence Ministry sources said this week that the five settlements were set up before the unity coalition was formed. From the government's perspective, they said, a settlement had been established if it had been budgeted by the government or if construction of houses had begun.

"There's nothing here we didn't know about," a source said.

The Post visited some of the houses and spoke to founders of the others by telephone to confirm information received earlier in the week from Meron Benvenisti, head of the West Bank Data Base Project.

Benvenisti, the leading researcher of settlement activity in the territories, said IDF figures showed that Israelis had been living in the five sites by June of this year. But none of the settlements was listed as being populated in autumn 1984.

Benvenisti said the figures also confirmed reports that the Jewish population of the West Bank had grown from some 44,000 when Shim'on Peres became premier to 60,000 today. Most of the increase has been in large towns established before 1984 near Jerusalem and the greater Tel Aviv area — Ma'ale Adummim, Giv'at Ze'ev, Efrat, Ari'el, 'Immanu'el, Alfe Menashe and Elqana.

Reliable government sources indicated this week that the Peres government had had no power to keep settlers from moving into the five previously unpopulated sites, because construction was already underway at all of them when Peres became premier.

Two of the five are already on their way to becoming large suburbs.

— At Oranit, just over the pre-1967 border northeast of Petah Tiqva, 200 families have moved into villas and duplexes since May 1985, according to a settlement committee offpcial. Another 200 housing units are now being built.

— At Har Adar (Giv'at Haradar), northwest of Jerusalem and also just over the old border, 250 villas cover the hillside, most still under construction. Twenty-five families have moved in since spring of this year.

The other settlements are:

— Nahli'el, northwest of Ramallah. Planned as a Nahal base, it was declared a civilian settlement days before the July 1984 elections. In October of that year 10 families moved in; eight remain.

— 'Ez Efrayim, about 5 kilometres east of Oranit. The first family arrived in January 1985. Eight families are now living at the site. Settlers said 300-400 lots had been sold for houses.

— Hashmona'im, east of Lod. Six families moved to the site in March 1985, and nine are now living there. Settlement organizers say several hundred lots have been sold for villas and duplexes.

Benvenisti said the IDF figures showed that two more settlements had been populated under the Peres government — Ginnot Shomron in Samaria and Karme Zur between Bethlehem and Hebron. Benny Katzover, the head of the Samaria regional council, confirmed that Ginnot Shomron had been settled in the last year and a half, but said it was legally part of the existing Qarne Shomron. Karme Zur settlers said they had lived in tents at the site during the spring of 1984 and had then left the site, returning in December 1984 when their houses were completed.

The unity government has established Maskiyyot and Bet Ha'arava in the Jordan Rift, Migdalim in Samaria, and Hadar Betar, south of Jerusalem. (Another settlement, Ne'ot Adummim in the Judaean Desert, was officialy set up by the unity govern-

ment, though settlers were living there in tents before the government took office.)

The coalition agreement allows for expansion of existing settlements in the territories. But it requires cabinet approval for any new settlements, even if they had been approved by the previous government.

In practice this has meant that few new settlements have been approved. But settlements considered to have existed before September 1984 — even if they were not yet populated — have been free to grow.

While the population of settlements near Tel Aviv and Jerusalem has increased rapidly, settlements in the Jordan Rift lost over 500 residents between November 1984 and June 1986, according to the IDF figures. These settlements included the veteran "Allon Plan" communities set up by Labour-led governments.

Opening of Jordanian Bank in Nabulus Delayed
TA310920 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A series of difficulties have cropped up recently in the operation of the Jordanian bank in Nabulus, delaying the actual opening of the bank.

The main difficulty lies in the decision by Israel and Jordan not to permit residents of the State of Israel to open accounts at the bank. This will primarily affect residents of East Jerusalem who, despite their Jordanian citizenship, will not be able to open accounts at the bank because they are residents of the State of Israel.

Another problem is the question of the guarantees to be given to those who deposit money in the bank in the event of the bank being unable to meet its commitments.

According to the agreement between Israel and Jordan, the Jordanian Central Bank will guarantee the bank's financial activity. However, the bank's management is seeking additional foreign surety (in the form of an American bank) to prevent a recurrence of what happened in 1967, when the directorates of the Jordanian banks froze all the deposits of the West Bank residents.

ALGERIA

PRC Newspaper Delegation Arrives on Visit to FLN

LD301245 Algiers APS in Arabic 0923 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (APS) — A Chinese media delegation led by the chief editor of the Chinese paper *People's Daily* arrived in Algiers yesterday in the framework of cooperation agreements between the FLN and the Chinese Communist Party in the field of party information and press.

During their stay in Algeria, which will last until 8 November, the Chinese delegation will meet party and state officials, hold talks with officials of the party's Central Committee, and visit national information institutions. The Chinese delegation will also inspect some industrial, agricultural, and cultural establishments.

SUDAN

UN Representative Declared Persona Non Grata

JN301625 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government has informed Winston Brattely, representative of the secretary general of the United Nations and coordinator of UN emergency operations in Khartoum, that he is persona non grata and that the Sudanese Government does not wish him to continue in his post in Sudan.

A responsible source said that Sudan's UN ambassador will carry a message to the secretary general explaining in detail the reasons for Sudan's decision. The responsible source said that Brattely had violated all diplomatic norms and insisted on contacting the rebels with regard to the transportation of relief supplies, although the Sudanese Government has secured the airports of the three major cities in the southern region and opened them to air traffic.

The source said that Brattely tried to convince the French air authorities of the futility of leased French planes going to southern Sudan because of the absence of security there. Nevertheless, the leased French planes flew to the south.

Al-Mirghani Praises Relations With U.S.

JN301657 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has praised the development of Sudanese-U.S. relations. In a statement to SUNA commenting on his signing of a U.S. grant agreement for petroleum products, Al-Mirghani said Sudanese-U.S. relations are good and strong. He said: We will not forget the aid the United States extended to Sudan during the period of drought and desertification, as well as the current aid.

Al-Mirghani continued: No doubt Sudan views this aid with great appreciation and gratitude. He added that Sudan cannot forget the contribution of President Reagan and Vice President Bush, which was effective in saving the lives of a great number of Sudanese from the danger of starvation and drought. He said that he values and respects bilateral relations. He added: We work to promote and bolster these relations in the interests of both.

Al-Mirghani signed the agreement last Monday after it was approved by the Constituent Assembly.

Two Arrested for Instigating Student Protests

JN301852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1737 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 30 (SUNA) — Two of the defunct regimes elements were arrested today for involving in the recent students rioting, Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn said today.

Dr 'Uthman Abu al-Qasim and Habib Muddaththir were arrested today for instigating students during the past four days' sabotage acts, the minister added.

Investigations are still underway for revealing more instigators, the minister pointed out.

The minister affirmed that no student rioting was reported today and security is under control all over the national capital.

The student demonstrations broke out last Sunday and continued till yesterday during which a citizen was killed, 30 policemen were injured and numbers of police and private cars were damaged.

297 students and 27 citizens were arrested during the demonstrations.

It is worth noting that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has accussed the defunct regime's agents of being behind the recent incidents.

Two Eritreans Confess Kassala Car Bombing

JN301920 Khartoum SUNA in English 1739 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 30 (SUNA) — Two Eritrean refugees have confessed that they blew up the car which was loaded with explosives in Kassala town, Eastern Region, Minister of Interior Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn announced today.

The car which was exploded on current Oct. 16 has resulted in the death of one Eritrean leader, injury of another one while two Eritrean escaped unhurt.

The police sources attribute the incident to the disputes between the Eritrean warring factions.

Army Chief on Rebels' 'Weakness, Isolation'

JN301637 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — Major General Fawzi Ahamd al-Fadil, acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has affirmed that the rebellion is southern Sudan is suffering from total weakness and isolation after decisive blows from the Armed Forces. He said that the movement's current activities are confined to internal disputes and tribal conflicts among its members even in its offices in Addis Ababa. In an interview with the weekly *Al-Quwwat Al-Musallahah* today, Maj Gen Al-Fadil added that there are six major reasons for the disunity and decline of the movement. They are: The Armed Forces' deterrent confrontation, the racial structure of the movement, the southerners' growing national political awareness, the courage of the Anya Nya II forces, the declining foreign assistance for the movement, and the government's positive international activity. He said that he expects a continuous countdown for the movement.

Maj Gen Al-Fadil described the security situation in the south in general as good and reassuring, explaining that civilian flights to the three southern airports of Juba, Malakal, and Waw have resumed and that Air Force flights never ceased. He pointed out that transportation to the south will improve in the dry season with the use of land transportation. He also indicated the Western media's contribution to creating a distorted image of the situation in the south, which prompted insurance companies to raise plane fees despite the total airspace security.

Regarding food supplies, the acting commander in chief told *Al-Quwwat Al-Musallahah* that there are appropriate reserves although the citizens in the south have suffered a great deal as a result of John Garang's punishment of his kinfolk.

Regarding recent reports of violations of Sudan's eastern airspace, Maj Gen Al-Fadil said this can only be interpreted within the framework of the Ethiopian-Eritrean dispute and Ethiopian strikes against border villages inhabited by Eritreans. He explained that all measures have been adopted to defend Sudanese airspace in case of attempts to penetrate the borders while chasing the Eritrean factions. This is in addition to the familiar diplomatic step in such a case.

On the prime minister and defense minister's recent visits to the Soviet Union and the United States, Maj Gen Al-Fadil explained that they were within the framework of Sudan's foreign policy based on positive nonalignment and balanced relations with all states. He pointed out that the two visits played a great role in returning Sudan's international relations to their natural status and had positive results. He explained that Sudan's position on the southern issue and the efforts to solve it peacefully were explained in the United States. He said that these efforts had not received any response from the outlaws and that their movement is completely controlled by the Ethiopians.

SPLA Reports 'Fierce Battle' on Juba-Torit Road

EA301626 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Tingili Battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Lado Gore and direct combat command of Captain James Jeda Wani fought a fierce battle with the enemy forces at (Khor Inglise) along Juba-Torit road on 24th October 1986.

According to our correspondent with the forces of Tingili in the area, the fighting, which started at 7:00 am, lasted until 9:00 am, and the SPLA inflicted heavy casualties on enemy forces, including the injury of Lieutenant Amin Madani, the commander of (Khor Inglise), who was among eight soldiers who sustained injury. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

AFP: Opposition Party To Boycott Elections

NC301823 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 30 (AFP) — Tunisia's opposition People's Unity Party (PUP) announced on Thursday that it was joining the country's other main opposition groups in boycotting legislative elections scheduled for Sunday.

The party, which had earlier said it would participate in the election to "pursue the establishment of pluralism and democracy" in Tunisia, said Thursday that it could not take part due to the "anti-democratic practices" of the authorities.

Opposition leaders have complained that the government and ruling party of President Habib Bourguiba had prevented opposition parties from registering candidates in many voting districts.

Last week the "Democratic Alliance" uniting the Communist Party and the small Progressive Socialist Rally said it was to boycott the elections after being able to register only one of its seven candidates lists nationwide.

Earlier the most powerful opposition party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats, and the illegal but tolerated Islamic Tendency Movement both said they were boycotting the vote because authorities have refused to honor a list of conditions put forward to ensure fair elections.

The PUP Thursday complained that some of its militants had been arrested and that local branches had been the target of official "interference" including being refused access to meeting rooms for public rallies.

The PUP's withdrawal left only 15 candidates on two independent lists facing 125 candidates of Mr Bourguiba's Destourian Socialist Party in elections for 125 seats in Parliament.

KENYA

Agriculture, Livestock Ministry Divided

EA301200 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The government has split the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development into two. Mr William Odongo Omamo now becomes the minister of agriculture, and His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has appointed the member of parliament for Kitui West, Mr Kyale Mwendwa, to be the minister for livestock development.

A press release from the office of the president said the separation was necessitated by the expanded development activities under the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in the area of food production and management.

In the same press release, Mr Daniel Mboya has been moved from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to be permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health in place of Mr Simeon Shitemi, who has retired.

Mr David Namu, who has been permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, now becomes inspector of state corporations.

Mr Reginald Ojee becomes the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in place of Mr Namu.

Mr Jonathan Birir becomes the permanent secretary for information and broadcasting.

Mr J. Adamba, becomes the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Livestock Development.

Mr S.K. Mbugua becomes the director of local government services.

TANZANIA

Lithuanian Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit

EA301146 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the *Majira* Press Review]

[Text] A three-man delegation headed by Lithuanian SSR Foreign Minister Vitautas Mikolovich Zenkyavichyus arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday for a 5-day visit to Tanzania. The delegation was received by a member of the National Executive Committee, Ndugu Daniel ole (Njulei). According to a program issued by the party subbranch office in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the delegation will hold talks today with the leaders of the southern African liberation movements and the liberation solidarity committees.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Returns From Machel Funeral

EA301615 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has returned home from Mozambique, where he led a 6-man Uganda delegation to the funeral of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who died in a plane crash 11 days ago.

While in Maputo, the prime minister met the secretary general of the Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, to whom he delivered a special message from President Museveni. In the message, the Ugandan leader expressed condolences on the sad, tragic death of President Samora Machel.

Mr Dos Santos told the prime minister that a commission of inquiry had been set up to look into the cause of the death of the Mozambican president. He expressed appreciation of the attendance of the Ugandan delegation, saying that he was very much encouraged by the response of African countries in attending the funeral. He described it as a gesture of friendship at this time of need. He pledged Mozambique's determination to continue the struggle against apartheid. [passage omitted]

On their way back home, the delegation made a brief stopover at Harare International Airport in Zimbabwe, where the prime minister held a brief meeting with President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, who had also been attending the funeral in Maputo. In their talks, Premier Kisekka hailed the role which was played by the late President Samora Machel in African affairs.

In reply, President Sankara appealed to him to see to it that everything possible is done to (?control) the situation in Uganda. [passage omitted]

Goodwill Delegation Leaves for Egypt, Algeria

EA301621 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] An eight-man Uganda goodwill delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mukiibi, has left for Egypt and Algeria. Other members of the delegation include the minister of industry and technology, Mr Tumwine; the acting ministers of energy and commerce, Messrs Anthony Butele and Tom Rubale respectively; a special presidential adviser on economic matters, Dr (Kabiruka), and officials from the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Planning and Economic Development.

The minister of water and mineral development, Mr Chango Macho, will join the delegation later.

The purpose of the mission is to discuss bilateral issues between Uganda and the two countries. These will include the strengthening of relations, trade, and technical and cultural cooperation.

CHAD

Habre Appeals for More French Involvement

LD311133 Paris International Service in French 1030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] President Hissein Habre would like France to become more actively involved in Chad. Speaking yesterday on the Second French Television channel, he launched an indirect appeal for French military intervention to liberate northern Chad. France, he said, has a blood debt. Hissein Habre said:

[Begin recording] I believe the Sparrow Hawk Operation [code name for French operation in Chad] contributes in a decisive way to the total liberation of the occupied region of Chad. In former times Chadians shed much blood for France and for the freedom of the French people, and France owes us a blood debt. Yesterday it was for the freedom of the French people; today it is for the freedom of the Chadians. [end recording]

GUNT Claims Roundup of Chadians in Tripoli

LD301516 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Chad — GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] claims that there has been a massive roundup of Chadians in Libya. In a communique sent to Radio France Internationale this morning, the head of GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei claims that there was a roundup yesterday in Tripoli and its environs of GUNT sympathizers, who are said to have been taken to military camps.

Also according to this communique GUNT has taken prisoner a company of Libyan sodiers. The release of these Libyan soldiers is, if GUNT is to be believed, linked to the fate of the Chadian community in Libya.

Finally, GUNT denounces the Libyan presence in Chad, a presence which has lost any justification following Goukouni Oueddei's statement, which was broadcast on Radio France Internationale.

French sources confirm that there have been arrests in Chadian circles in Libya without, however, stating the extent of the arrests.

Envoy Denounces Roundup

AU301710 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 30 OCT 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) — Chad's ambassador to France said Thursday that Libyan authorities were rounding up Chadian immigrants and forcibly drafting them into the Army while at the same time sending reinforcements into northern Chad.

Ambassador Allam-mi Ahmad told *Agence France-Presse* that Chadians were being held at the Mordoum military camp near the coastal city of Surt and that Libyan troops had also begun rounding up men living in Libyan-controlled territory in northern Chad.

He said resistance to the forced recruitment had led Tripoli to send additional men and weapons to the region, where he said a total of 7,000 Libyan soldiers were now operating.

A close advisor to Chadian opposition leader and former president Goukouni Oueddei, who recently broke with Libya and is currently under house arrest in Tripoli, said here Thursday that Goukouni loyalists had captured about 100 Libyan soldiers in northern Chad and were holding them hostage.

"The conditions of detention of the 100 or so Libyan soldiers in our hands will be linked to the fate of the Chadian community in Libya," said Kailan Ahmet, [spelling as received] Mr Goukouni's chief of staff.

Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) took control of northern Chad with Libyan military backing in 1983. The movement has since been splintered by factional disputes.

Mr. Ahmet said GUNT units had captured the Libyan company in the Zouar region.

He said the the roundup in Libya was aimed at GUNT militants and supporters, adding that some of the movement's leaders had gone into hiding and set up a "resistance committee." [passage omitted]

GUNT Captures Libyans

AB301627 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP) — Mr Kailan Ahmet, the permanent undersecretary of the president of the GUNT (the armed opposition to Mr Hissein Habre), affirmed on Thursday in Paris that the followers of Goukouni Oueddei — who is currently under house arrest in Tripoli — have "captured a company of the Libyan Army" in Zouar district (in north-western Chad). "The conditions of detention of the hundred or so Libyan soldiers now in our custody will be linked to the fate reserved for the Chadian community in Libya," he stated.

Mr Kailan said that since Wednesday the Libyan authorities have been rounding up the cadres and militants of GUNT in Tripoli after having done so in the cities of the interior. "These round-ups and the transfer by force of the GUNT supporters to military camps, he declared, have been taking place under the cover of the silence and complicity of those who have not missed any opportunity to shed crocodile tears on the so-called fate of the Chadian people."

"Since Wednesday, continued Mr Kailan, some officials of GUNT have been sought by the Libyan political police. In view of this situation, our militants have set up a resistance committee." [quotation marks as received]

Mr Kailan has, on the other hand, denounced the organisation in an African capital (Cotonou, according to reports) by Libyan

Colonel Massoud of what he called "a political farce" that, he said, is intended to "regroup unscrupulous mercenaries to cause confusion on the eve of the French-African summit in Lome." It is also aimed at achieving a so-called consensus to justify the presence of the Libyan Army — which is daily being reinforced — in northern Chad," he added.

After urging the international community to take its responsibilities with regard to "the genocide in northern Chad" and denouncing "the cruelty experienced by the Chadian community in Libya," Mr Kailan voiced his opposition to "President Goukouni Oueddei's statement."

By announcing on 17 October that he was a "prisoner of the Libyans" in his Tripoli residence, Mr Goukouni Oueddei expressed his readiness to hold talks "without any condition" with President Hissein Habre.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Addresses MPR Central Committee

AB301727 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Closing address by President Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR, to the 12th meeting of the MPR Central Committee in Kinshasa on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] Citizens and members of the Central Committee, we have just spent almost 1 month of hard labor at the party's historic village of Nsele, far from the disturbances of the noisy city of Kinshasa and in the calm atmosphere favorable for our discussions. I was not mistaken when I told you at the opening of this 12th ordinary session that it would be one of the most important meetings ever held by the Central Committee. The conclusions of our deliberations have now been published. The nation has now been informed and the people now know where they stand. Nothing will be the same.

Our country's economic health has been of very great concern to us. We have made a diagnosis and we have made it correctly without any deviation or complacency. We cooly examined the facts and you all know that only facts count in economic matters. We went over the figures and we examined and reexamined them. Numbers, it is said, are unchanging. We observed the tendencies of our economy and in the present context the tendencies create a lot of worries. The general situation is clear: In view of the present state of our economy, we must by all means regain control of our fate in so far as the root of the problem and our methods are concerned. This is what we have decided to do.

The Zairian people are capable of making strong efforts. They are courageous and continue to trust their leader and the ideals of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, but our people must constantly be kept informed and be well guided. That is why during this session we also concerned ourselves with the role and running of all the organs comprising the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our party-state. Their mission and their specific roles have been redefined to give them the dynamism necessary for the smooth running of the revolution. Thus, for example, the Central Committee will no longer be confused with the Political Bureau and the Judicial Council will operate as an organ in accordance with the constitution. [words indistinct] All the leading cadres of our country, starting with the head of the party himself, [passage indistinct]

Foreign partners should understand [words indistinct] that Zaire cannot for long continue to sacrifice all just to pay its external debts. [passage indistinct] (?Public officers) and leaders in the private economic sector should attentively and carefully read the statement on the directives and decisions of the Central Committee that came out of the 12th ordinary session and which I consider to be a real code of conduct. [words indistinct] we shall respect our commitments. In our new approach, it will no longer be a question of sacrificing the vital interests of the nation and the Zairian people. Members of the Central Committee have well understood this, as the results of their deliberations show. I would sincerely like to congratulate all members of the Central Committee who gave the best of themselves during this 12th ordinary session, which experienced long sessions of deliberations. Sometimes the debates were rowdy, but all was in the sole interest of our dear and beautiful country, as well as for the welfare of the militants of the MPR. [applause]

(?We should begin) with the rigorous implementation of all these important decisions so that Zaire can begin again on the right footing with confidence in its future and ready for new sacrifices, which this time will have real meaning.

It is on this note of hope, and in comformity with Article 48 of the standing orders of the Central Committee, that I solemnly close the deliberations of the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPR. (?On behalf of) the government and the Central Committee, (?and on my own behalf), I send to our respective families, our fraternal greetings. Thank you.[applause]

'State Decision' Limits External Debt Servicing

AB301653 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

["State Decision No 50/cc/86" issued by the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPR in Kinshasa on 30 October]

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AZAP) — The Central Committee of the MPR, considering the Constitution, in particular its articles 60 and 64;

Considering the Nsele manifesto;

Considering the resolutions of the second and third ordinary congresses of the MPR in the economic and financial area;

Considering the standing orders of the Central Committee;

Considering the final report on the economic, financial, budgetary and monetary situation of the Republic of Zaire;

Considering that for almost 4 years now, the Republic of Zaire has embarked upon a rigorous policy of economic and financial adjustment;

Considering that since December 1983, this policy has been supported by three programs in conjunction with the IMF;

Considering that the commitments made within the framework of these three programs have led Zaire to devote nearly 50 percent of its budget and 25 percent of its export earnings to servicing its external debt, which constitutes a too heavy sacrifice for the MPR militants;

Considering also that these commitments have led the country to operate, without generating counterpart funds, a net transfer of capital that has not [words indistinct] from foreign partners;

Considering that the problem facing Zaire's development is essentially structural and that this effort is incompatible with the perspective for a veritable revival of our economy which will lead to the well-being of the people at this time when the regime is geared toward improving the social status of the people and ensuring the normal functioning of the state — the only guarantees for increased resources to pursue our debt reimbursements;

Considering that to achieve this objective to revive the economy, Zaire has adopted a 5-year development plan whose success depends on the mobilization of an adequate level of national, financial, and external resources;

Considering that the implementation of the 5-year development plan is affected by the slim financing means of the state, due to the considerable drop in its earnings;

Considering that the fact of signing bilateral and multilateral agreements means in no way that Zaire has renounced its prerogatives as a sovereign state, decides:

1. Henceforth, any program in conjunction with the IMF must be made to complement national efforts and drafted in the perspective of a veritable economic revival for Zaire and must no longer be designed simply as a program of austerity and stabilization.

2. The structure of the budget must give prominence to the country's development and the efficient functioning of the state apparatus, the only guarantees for increased resources to pursue the reimbursements of our debts.

The Executive Council and the Legislative Council are charged with implementing the following decisions, beginning with the 1987 budget:

1. Raising the capital budget by 20 percent;

2. Increasing expenses for salaries by 20 percent;

3. Increasing money allocated for the functioning of the state apparatus and regional administrative bodies by 35 percent;

4. Limiting external debt reimbursement to a maximum of 20 percent of the budget;

5. Limiting internal debt servicing to a maximum of 5 percent of the budget.

Issued in Kinshasa on 30 October 1986

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the MPR and president of the republic

GHANA

Rawlings Returns From Machel Funeral in Maputo

AB301441 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, this morning returned to Accra from Maputo, Mozambique, where he attended the funeral of President Samora Machel. The secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, who was on the chairman's entourage, said on arrival that the reports the delegation gathered in Maputo gave credence to the complicity of the racist Botha regime in President Machel's death. He said that the fact the South Africa has beacons which could divert the course of the aircraft which carried the late president also reaffirmed South Africa's complicity.

According to Mr Totobi Quakyi, the Angolan leader also confirmed that South African beacons have often been used against Angolan planes. He added that the reluctance of South Africa to allow the black box to be decoded by the Soviet Union further gives credence to South Africa's involvement. Mr Totobi Quakyi said the vicious nature of the conspiracy even after the signing of the Nkomati accord indicated that South Africa has still not stopped perpetrating acts of terrorism against the Frontline States. Mr Totobi Quakyi warned that unless there is massive international support to forestall the threats of natural disasters like floods and hunger as well as the vaccum which has been created by President Machel's death, South Africa is likely to capitalize on the situation to destabilize the Mozambican Government.

On Ghana's assistance to Mozambique, Mr Totobi Quakyi said Flight Lt Rawlings has promised to confer with members of the council.

Burkinabe Delegation Visits Military Exercise

AB301000 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A 15-member Burkinabe delegation led by the defense minister, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, has visited the operational area of the "Operation Warlord" now taking place in the Sekondi-Takoradi-Komenda area. The delegation, which was accompanied by the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, was briefed by the commander of the Second Infantry Brigade, Colonel Godfrey Gomil, on the progress of the operation, which is a field-training exercise. Burkinabe troops are taking part in the exercise.

Also at the briefing were Brigadier Mensah-wood, PNDC member responsible for the interior, and commandant of the Military Academy and Training School; the chief of Naval Staff, Comvander Ohene Kwapong; the commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College, Brigadier A.K. Twumasi; and the western regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson. Other visitors to the operational area were the defense attaches of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, France, India, and Indonesia, and the staff of the Ministry of Defense, Burma Camp.

"Operation Warlord" is a combat phase of "Excercise Teamwork 86." Its aim is to test the combat-readiness of the Armed Forces and the civil security agencies.

'Teamwork-86' Ends 31 Oct

AB310824 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Exercise "Teamwork-86" has ended with the routing of the imaginary dissident forces who had been terrorizing residents of the Komenda-Sekondi-Takoradi area. The simulated final assault on the dissident stronghold was launched at 5:30 yesterday morning and about an hour later, the dissidents were annihilated. Nearly 3,000 officers and men of the Ghana Armed Forces and Burkina Faso took part in the second phase of the exercise which was code-named "Operation Warlord." It lasted 7 days and was intended to test the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the civil security agencies.

Addressing the troops later at the (Mayong) barracks at Apremdu, the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, said their performance was very commendable and encouraging. It was a job well done, he said. Gen Quainoo said every exercise is aimed at teaching lessons and revealing weaknesses, and exercise "Teamwork-86" has revealed that the country needs to be strong in order to repel aggression. This is because a weak nation attracts enemies and the result is political instability. Gen Quainoo also stressed the need for involving civilians more and more in military operations of this nature. He said henceforth, the motto of the Armed Forces should be: anytime, anywhere.

Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the defense minister of Burkina Faso, who led a 15-member delegation to observe the exercise, also addressed the troops. He said even though the exercise was a military one, its political undertones cannot be overemphasized. He hoped it will help bring the two countries closer together so that they can consolidate the gains they have made since the revolution was launched in their countries.

GUINEA

News Agency Telex Line With Tass Inaugurated

AB302132 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 Oct 86

(Excerpts] Minister of Information and Culture Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi this morning inagurated the first telex line between TASS and the Guinean News Agency, AGP. This ceremony makes concrete the agreements signed last year between TASS and AGP. It was an opportunity for the Soviet ambassador in Guinea to laud the existing cooperation between his country and Guinea. He later stressed the importance of this Conakry-Moscow telex line.

For his part, the minister of information and culture expressed happiness over the opening of the first AGP external telex line, a project which falls within the framework of the new communications policy embarked upon in Guinea since April 1984.

[passage omitted] The equipment inaugurated today includes an Extel receiver, two teleprinters, (?testing) tools, and two boxes of spare parts. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

U.S. Envoy Thanked for Defending Interests

AB290635 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Liberian Government has expressed profound thanks and appreciation to the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Liberia, Dr Edward Perkins, for his recent stand against Liberians in the United States lobbying for that country to cut off aid to Liberia. Ambassador Perkins said recently at a press conference that Liberians must remember that if U.S. aid or other assistance to Liberia is cut off, it may never come back. The outgoing U.S. envoy further said that the U.S. Government gives aid to Liberia and other friendly countries based on long-standing relationship.

A statement of commendation issued in Monrovia today by the Information Ministry described Ambassador Perkins' recent stand as a positive manifestation of his love and concern for all Liberians. The Information Ministry statement noted with regret that a handful of Liberian taxidrivers [and] car- and dishwashers scattered in the ghettos of Washington D.C., New York, and Rhode Island were bent on (?discouraging) the efforts of the government and people of this country.

Government Sets Conditions for Opposition

AB301925 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian Government has now replied to a series of conditions laid down by opposition parties for their return to reconciliation talks. Among those terms are the lifting of restrictions on newspapers and opposition parties activities, the dismantling of the ruling party's task force and the relinquishing of a number of parliamentary seats by the ruling party. From Monrovia, Isaac Bantu called in this report:

[Begin Bantu recording] The secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, Oscar Quiah, has called on Jackson Doe's Liberia Action Party, LAP, to reconsider its decision to pull out of the reconciliation talks with the government. Mr Quiah noted that the LAP'S (?intentions were substance) for discussion and added that the LAP should attend the talks and make its complaints clear. In all fairness to LAP supporters and partisans, he said, I think the party should point out the government's mistakes as a foundation for more (?delicate) talks. Mr Quiah said that reconciliation is not the burden of the NDPL alone, but the responsibility of all political leaders as well as the entire Liberian public. He claimed that the NDPL was ready and willing to go the extra mile in its quest for genuine reconciliation adding that the conclusion of the talks was the most important aspect of the whole process. [end recording]

MALI

Traore Disappointed With Arab-African Cooperation

AB301739 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 30 Oct (AFP) — President Moussa Traore of Mali believes Arab-African cooperation has not lived up to the hopes of black Africa. He was however opposed to the resumption of relations with Israel.

"We must regret the Arabs' lack of confidence in African countries," the Malian head of state stressed in an interview published on Thursday by the Senegalese daily newspaper *Le Soleil*. "They are partly pushed to do so," General Traore added, "by the Western countries, which tell them that African regimes are not reliable and speak to them about threats of nationalization."

Arab-African cooperation "must not be conditional" and "our partners must agree to invest in Africa and think of the post-oil period," the Malian president stressed. He added that at the moment, "these relations have not lived up to our hopes." Despite the weakness of Arab-African cooperation, "Israel cannot be a substitute for any Arab country," General Traore said. The Malian head of state stressed that he does not share the views of the (African) states that have resumed diplomatic relations with Israel. "The reasons for the break are still there, even if Egypt has renewed diplomatic relations with the Jewish state," President Traore concluded.

NIGERIA

Rear Adm Aikhomu Pledges Support to Mozambique

AB291710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Nigeria has pledged her continued support to the people of Mozambique if it is proved that South Africa had a hand in the death of President Samora Machel. The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, made the promise while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Airport today, shortly on arrival from Maputo where he represented Nigeria at the funeral of the Mozambican leader. Rear Adm Aikhomu said there were strong indications of South African involvement in the plane crash that killed President Machel. The chief of General Staff stated that nothing will deter Nigeria's support for the Frontline States.

The body of President Machel was buried in Maputo yesterday.

Rear Adm Aikhomu was accompanied by former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, retired, the external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, and Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Major General Joseph Garba, retired.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Cited on War Prospects

PM310942 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 27 Oct 86 p 17

[Interview with UNITA Chairman Jonas Savimbi by Jean-Marc Kalfleche in Paris; date not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien de Paris*: In Strasbourg you said, without being contradicted, that Ronald Reagan discussed Angola with Mr Gorbachev at their meeting in Iceland. While in Paris you have urged France to encourage some European countries to exert pressure on the Luanda government to bring it to the negotiating table. In your opinion, what role do the Soviets allocate to Angola in their strategy in southern Africa?

Jonas Savimbi: Unlike the United States, the European governments very quickly established diplomatic relations with the MPLA government. It was hoped that a European presence would act as a counterbalance to the USSR. However, 10 years on, it is impossible to conceal the truth: UNITA cannot be crushed, contrary to what may have been believed, and Soviet-Cuban pressure on Luanda has not lessened at all.

If we are agreed that neither of the two sides involved can win the war, Europe and Africa must therefore press for peace to be achieved via negotiations.

Particularly since we face the following unavoidable geostrategic fact: South Africa is and remains a regional power despite its problems, which is why Samora Machel reached accords with it, as the MPLA did in Lusaka, for that matter. Let me ask this: Is there any Western country that would like to see this power lean toward the East? If, as I believe, the answer is "no", despite the unanimous condemnation of apartheid, it must be recognized that the crucial area whose future will determine whether there is peace or war in southern Africa is Angola, and the Soviets have realized this. Furthermore, since the French-speaking African countries are divided over their backing for the MPLA and since we have many more friends among them than elsewhere, France has an obvious potential role to play in Africa and Europe. We are asking it to support not a policy of war but a policy leading to peace.

If we want to meet the challenge of dismantling apartheid without destroying everything in South Africa and without it falling into the other camp, we must first achieve peace in Angola and decolonization in Namibia so that South Africa is drawn into a process of reforms and peace. Otherwise the West will lose its range of options in South Africa because it will be unable to exert its influence in a situation of violence.

Note that the Soviets are aiming at exactly the opposite — a violence that nobody will be able to control any longer. They are using the pretext of South Africa to crush the armed opposition in Angola. Bear in mind also in this connection that time is working against the Western camp. Not against the guerrillas, but against the whole of the free world — and Machel's death complicates the situation even further.

Le Quotidien de Paris: What is your opinion of Cuban plans to attack you from the eastern border of the territories under UNITA's control?

Jonas Savimbi: We are very worried. UNITA's aim is to end the conflict, not to expand it. If President Kaunda goes along with Cuban plans — and I am told that he has finally decided to do so — there is a great danger of UNITA's taking the battle onto Zambian territory, where we have many sympathizers. It would be tactically easy to hold our border — the territory lends itself to it. But I also have my "internal front," as President Kaunda well knows. Our armed forces will not stand for it, despite all the political drawbacks of a battle in another African country at a time when we are seeking the conditions for a dialogue with the MPLA.

Le Quotidien de Paris: You will still be accused of helping South Africa by preventing the reopening of the Benguela railroad, of preventing the frontline countries from escaping their enclavement, their dependence on Pretoria....

Jonas Savimbi: The Benguela railroad has been closed since 1975. Since then we have made it clear that its reopening was dependent on the Cubans' withdrawal. Now the track is so damaged that it would take at least 2 years to make it usable: It would not help the frontline countries. In any case the Soviets would take control of it and it would become an ideal tool for them for exerting pressure on Zaire and Zambia. Last, and above all, it would be the best way of sending weapons and troops into the heart of the territory controlled by UNITA. No way.

Le Quotidien de Paris: Last, do you believe your visit to Paris has been useful?

Jonas Savimbi: Yes. Now we know the people who really count here and we have been able to draw up a general basis of agreement with them. I have asked these people to pass the message on. They have said "yes." I am waiting, and so are other African leaders....

UNITA Claims Heavy Fighting in 11 Provinces

MB301816 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The Angolan resistance movement UNITA claims to be involved in heavy fighting against the ruling MPLA and Cuban forces in 11 of the country's 15 provinces. Reports from Angola say the clashes are taking place from northern Cabinda Province to the Namibe and Kunene Provinces bordering South-West Africa. In Cabinda, the airport control tower was damaged in a UNITA attack and flights to Luanda have been interrupted. According to UNITA, 114 MPLA soldiers and 13 Cubans were killed and 29 were captured.

Dos Santos Receives EC Letter on Savimbi Visit

MB301016 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] In a letter to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, EC Commission Chairman Jacques Delors said that there is no possibility whatever that the chief of the anti-Angolan armed bandits will be received by the EC Commission at any level.

In response to the Angolan Government's protest — which was relayed to him through the Angolan Embassy in Belgium on 17 October — concerning the visit of the anti-Angolan terrorist group to Western Europe, Jacques Delors explained to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that this visit, especially to Strasbourg, where the headquarters of the European Parliament is situated, was an initiative by [words indistinct] deputies of that EC institution.

Jacques Delors' letter to the Angolan head of state stresses the EC Commission's unequivocal position with regard to the legitimate governments of the Lome III Convention. In this regard, he said that because the EC Commission has established relations with the legitimate governments of African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, it is obvious that the EC Commission can only maintain contacts with those governments.

Jacques Delors also stressed that the EC Commission pays great attention to its relations with the People's Republic of Angola in the framework of the Lome III Convention. He said that these relations are developing positively, thus contributing to the reduction of difficulties and tensions in Angola, and strengthening cooperation between the signatories of the Lome III Convention and the southern African countries.

Jacques Delors concluded his letter to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by saying that it will give him great pleasure to welcome the Angolan head of stae during his visit to the EC Commission headquarters, because it will permit the strengthening of cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

Allegations of Existence of ANC Councils Denied

MB291212 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Botswana has dismissed allegations which appeared in the South African *Sunday Times* newspaper claiming the existence of a so-called regional political military council of the ANC in southern African countries, including Botswana. Answering a question in the House of Chiefs yesterday on behalf of the minister for external affairs, the minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, said the allegations were without substance. King Seatediso IV of Bangwaketse had asked the minister to give the true solution regarding the alleged involvement of the ANC in an operation said to be called the regional political military council as reported in the South African *Sunday Times* of 19 October.

LESOTHO

Lesotho Leader Comments on Ties with RSA, ANC

MB290750 Johannesburg International Service in English 0645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Lesotho has described the signing last Friday of the Highlands water scheme as a giant step forward. The country's military leader, Major General Metsing Lekhanya:

[Begin recording] [Lekhanya] This is a giant step towards mutual cooperation between Lesotho and our neighbors. I think, like we said in Lesotho, the sky is the limit. We are going to explore all avenues of mutual understanding and mutual development; and to this my government and I and my colleagues are quite keen to explore these avenues.

[Reporter] General, you have been in power now for about 9 months and there is still an Eastern bloc presence in your country. Does this affect relations with South Africa?

[Lekhanya] Lesotho's relations with South Africa has very deep historical foundations, and it is these foundations that have sustained our mutual respect for each other through the years. It has been a deliberate policy of my government to improve on these relations as much as possible. The presence of Eastern bloc countries is an internal matter for Lesotho [words indistinct] assume the external or other implications. My government will make decisions based primarily on the interests of Basothos themselves.

[Reporter] And the ANC's presence here?

[Lekhanya] South Africa has expressed displeasure from time to time with the presence in our country of certain ANC cadres. We still continue to receive refugees from South Africa, but as before do not permit any of them to carry out any hostile acts against South Africa from our soil. This latter fact is completely non-negotiable.

[Reporter] There are also rumors that you are on the brink of handing back power to the politicians.

[Lekhanya] It is the intention of both myself and my colleagues in the Military Council to hand over to some form of civilian rule and return to the barracks. The form and nature of that civilian rule will be determined by the people of Lesotho themselves. But I think you have got [words indistinct] indications are already moving towards a representation in the formation of village councils, ward councils up to district councils. I think this would form a basis for a nonpolitically influenced type of representative.

[Reporter] So do you still have the popular support of the people of Lesotho?

[Lekhanya] Indeed we have. I am so happy, I am glad to find that the people have given us their popular support, and we are

thankful. We think we are going to maintain that, to help them maintain their peace and true reconciliation. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] So the signing of the agreement is the culmination of about 30 years of planning and study of the feasibility of the project. Do you see this as the first step towards greater cooperation between South Africa and your country?

[Lekhanya] Oh yes indeed. I think this is the beginning. It is the single largest (?task) to date towards Lesotho-South Africa economic cooperation. [words indistinct] I only see further cooperation in fields of mutual understanding and mutual economic development. [end recording]

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Urges Foreign Investment

PM301226 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 25 Oct 86 p 136-137

[Interview with President Didier Ratsiraka by Robert Lecontre in Antananarivo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Le Figaro Magazine*: What is the real nature of this regime, which is now urging French capitalists to invest, offering them special advantages and guarantees?

Didier Ratsiraka: It is a socialist-inspired regime. I would say that we are carrying out a democratic national revolution. If you examine our constitution, you will find in it all that is most democratic. We incline toward socialism; that is, toward that which is rooted in ancestral Malagasy tradition — namely, supportive mutual help. It is not a a matter of collectivism in the usual sense but the interests of the community.

It proceeds from the interests of the family. This is why we have democratized education. We want all Malagasy to enjoy the same opportunities to have power, knowledge, know-how, and expertise. This is why we have decentralized central government in favor of the provinces, municipalities, and villages. This is why workers can enjoy a certain degree of ownership and take part in management committees.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is it Yugoslav-style self-management?

Didier Ratsiraka: I do not regard Yugoslav self-management as a reference point. We do not want to transfer a foreign experience into our country. We have our own method. We believe it is necessary to proceed slowly, to guide activity, and to provide stimuli.

Le Figaro Magazine: Where does Marxism come into all this?

Didier Ratsiraka: There is no shame in being a Marxist. The word "Marxist" is no insult.

Le Figaro Magazine: Yes, but it does entail a certain structure.

Didier Ratsiraka: Of course, but this is not what we are doing in Madagascar. In any case most Malagasy believe in God. This is something that goes back a long way, to well before colonialism.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is this an additional source of strength?

Didier Ratsiraka: Yes, because an entire people must have a spiritual awareness, whether confessed or not. There are certain things here that materialism cannot explain — supernatural things.

Le Figaro Magazine: Mr President, you smoke the same cigars as President Castro. Is Malagasy nonalignment the same as Cuban nonalignment?

Didier Ratsiraka: A truly nonaligned country has its own autonomy of decisionmaking and does not take orders from anyone. Malagasy policy is forged in Madagascar. It is not imposed from abroad. But this does not necessarily imply neutrality. In any case there is no such thing as neutrality. We are nonaligned but it does not prevent us from having opinions on all the major issues. We are committed to the struggle against apartheid, Zionism, colonialism, imperialism, and neocolonialism. [passage omitted]

Le Figaro Magazine: How do you explain all the corruption and the gulf that exists between a very wealthy leadership class and a people who are still very poor.

Didier Ratsiraka: I believe that it is the same in all human societies. How can a handicapped person be a strong as a Hercules? Do you believe that all children are born with the same level of intelligence? Do you believe that a hectare of vanilla and a hectare of beans can yield the same income, the same profit? You say there is a gulf between rich and poor in Madagascar. It is true. But as far as I know there are not dozens and dozens of billionaires in our country. Of course there is what I would call a moneyed bourgeoisie. There are also speculators.

Le Figaro Magazine: The only real problem at present is our country's economic "gap." So we need investors, foreign capital. They will earn money both for themselves and for the state coffers. This is why we have altered investment legislation. I believe that the trend must be accelerated. Our friends abroad, especially in France, must be able to invest in productive activities — industry, agriculture, and mining — to provide work for the Malagasy. If you like, we are offering our people a carrot, but a raw one. It is up to them to cook it. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims 'Massive Victories' in North

MB301329 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The MNR rebels claim they have scored massive victories in northern Mozambique. The guerrilla group says it has captured the towns of Gile, Nametil, and Chiure in the north of the country, allegedly leaving close to 400 government and Tanzanian troops dead. The MNR lists its own losses at 8 dead and

37 wounded. There has been no independent confirmation of the attacks and diplomats believe the casualties are exaggerated.

Commentary Hails Support From Frontline States

MB301824 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Commentary by Leite de Vasconcelos, director general of Radio Mozambique: "Pretoria's Political Illiteracy"]

[Text] Pretoria's warmongers certainly expected that the death of President Samora Machel, caused by the crash of his aircraft in South African territory, would intimidate the leaders of the Frontline States. This type of rationale is typical of the arrogance of the warmongering circles of the racist regime and what President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday described as Pretoria's political illiteracy.

The frontline summit held in Maputo yesterday had the opposite effect of what Pretoria wanted. The Frontline States leaders expressed their determination to continue the struggle against apartheid, in which President Samora Machel fell, and to strengthen their active solidarity with the peoples oppressed by the Pretoria regime and the countries that are the main targets of Pretoria's aggressive policy: Mozambique and Angola.

Inside South Africa itself, the racist authorities have had to ban popular demonstrations in honor of the Mozambican president. The South African warmongers are unable to understand that there are men who, despite their physical demise, remain alive and active in history's irreversible process.

The common and individual stand of the Frontline State leaders at a moment of profound sorrow for all of them is the best homage they could pay to President Samora Machel. It fills the hearts of the Mozambicans with legitimate pride, and the hearts of the African peoples who find in the firmness and solidarity of the Frontline States the reflection of the political and moral values of our continent's men and women.

'Threats' by RSA Defense Minister Said Resuming

MB310845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] South African Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan has resumed his threats against the Frontline States. His statement in Pietersburg on Thursday is of exactly the same nature as his statements before President Samora Machel's death when the presidential aircraft crashed on South African territory on 19 October. President Samora Machel died after a veritable campaign of threats by Malan, as well as a campaign by a large section of the South African media seeking to justify the implementation of Malan's threats.

Burkina's Sankara Says Machel Death Not Accident

MB291247 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara said in Maputo yesterday shortly before leaving for his country that President Samora Machel's death was not simply an accident, adding: We feel that it was a criminal act, and I am sure of that. Thomas Sankara also said that what remained now was to discover the method used in carrying out this criminal action. He said imperialism and fascism do not hesitate to act against revolutionaries and their enemies.

Also speaking about the circumstances that led to the death of the leader of the Mozambican revolution, Thomas Sankara said the apartheid regime created a great danger in South Africa that would turn against the regime itself.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, also left yesterday for his country after attending the funeral ceremony of President Samora Machel. Shortly before leaving Mozambique, Kazimierz Barcikowski bestowed great praise upon the figure of Samora Machel, noting: We knew him as an ardent fighter and defender of human dignity and great fighter against oppression and apartheid. At the international level, he is one of the most well-known figures in the struggle for progress, peace, and friendship among peoples. [passage omitted]

Crash Survivors Return to Maputo 31 Oct

MB310853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] More survivors of the tragic event which killed President Samora Machel and other passengers returned to Maputo yesterday. They had been hospitalized in Nelspruit, South Africa. They are: Manueal Campira, Vasco Langa, Joseph Mashange, and Carlos Jambo. Carlos Jambo was released from the hospital yesterday and taken home. Regarding the other survivors, the Mozambican health staff attending them said their condition is stable.

NAMIBIA

SAPA: International Red Cross To Continue Work

MB301301 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 30, SAPA — Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] would continue with their work in SWA/Namibia following a meeting between South Africa and the ICRC in Geneva, the SWABC reported in Windhoek.

The Cabinet of the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government was informed of the decision this morning.

There had been initial uncertainty concerning the ICRC's position in SWA/Namibia after Pretoria had announced the expulsion of the organisation from South Africa.

The ICRC representative in Windhoek, Mr Martin Woker, had a meeting today with the SWA/Namibian Cabinet chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the minister of justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi.

Mr Woker said the ICRC head office in Geneva had discussions with the South African Government and it was decided at that meeting to allow the ICRC to continue with its work in SWA/Namibia, the SWABC reported.

The ICRC in the territory and in Pretoria had in the past been instrumental in obtaining the release of foreign nationals taken captive by the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA.

SAPA Corrects Report

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0823 GMT on 31 October transmits the following correction to the preceding report on the status of the ICRC in Namibia: "SAPA incorrectly reported yesterday that the International Committee of the Red Cross would be allowed to continue its operations in SWA/Namibia. The report, attributed to the SWABC, was used in good faith.

"The head of the ICRC office in Windhoek, Mr Martin Woker, said today that the ICRC's status in the territory was still a pending matter. He had not received any formal notice from the South African Government concerning the ICRC's future in SWA/Namibia, unlike the situation in South Africa where the ICRC had already been notified to leave that country."

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Claims Machel Died 'Instantaneously'

MB301554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique died "instantaneously" from multiple skull fractures and chest and abdomen injuries, according to a professor of forensic medicine who conducted the autopsies of those killed in the air disaster on South African territory on October 19.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today responded to press reports quoting allegations by local residents near the site of the crash that President Machel was alive four hours after the aircraft hit the ground and disintegrated, and said he had consulted the expert, Professor J.P. Nel, professor of forensic medicine at the University of Natal.

Prof Nel had conducted the autopsy of the dead passengers from the aircraft in Maputo in the presence of forensic experts from Mozambique.

"Prof Nel confirms that President Machel died instantaneously from multiple fractures of the skull and injuries of the chest and abdomen.

"These injuries were of such a nature that it is impossible for President Machel to have been alive for any period of time following the crash," Mr Botha said.

Earlier reports, the day after the accident, said officials at the crash site had only been able to identify President Machel's body by his uniform and gold teeth.

Doctor Confirms Report

MB311034 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 31 SAPA — Natal's head of forensic medicine, Professor Jurie Nel, who examined the body of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, said in Durban today that there was absolutely no doubt that Mr Machel had died on impact as the plane crashed. In an interview today, Prof Nel told how he and his team were flown on a private South African aircraft to Maputo to conduct seven post-mortems including that of President Machel and two other cabinet ministers.

"There is no way that President Machel could have lived even for seconds after the plane crashed," said Prof Nel. Prof Nel, who is also the chief forensic specialist for the Deparment of National Health and Population Development, and forensic adviser to the Natal Provincial Administration, said that the matter was beyond any doubt. "His body was mutilated to such a degree that his relatives were not able to view him," said Prof Nel.

The Natal team headed by Prof Nel included a forensic dentist, Dr Theo Botha, and a forensic technologist, Mrs Barbara Fisher.

"I received word from the government that I was required to conduct the post-mortem on Tuesday, and we were flown to Mozambique the same day," said the professor. Equipped with all his own instruments, Prof Nel and the team set to work early on Wednesday morning and worked throughout the day. Prof Nel said that the two cabinet members with President Machel had suffered similarly severe injuries and were also badly disfigured. There was very little doubt that they had also died instantly. "The four crew members died of internal injuries and ... the nature of their injuries were such that they could not have survived," said Professor Nel. "We have also not yet received dental reports or medical records of the deceased, but the Mozambicans were very helpful and cordial," said Prof Nel.

USSR Response on Decoding Black Box Awaited

MB301628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — South African authorities are waiting for a response from Russian investigators to proposals made yesterday on where and how the black boxes from President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft should be decoded.

A spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today Mr Jacques Germishuys, the former head of civil aviation in South Africa and the groundwork expert appointed as one of the members of Mr Justice Cecil Margo's board of inquiry into the accident, had made the proposals to the Russians at Komatipoort yesterday afternoon.

"We are now awaiting their reaction," the spokesman said.

Mr Botha told reporters on Tuesday the Russians had indicated the black boxes could only be decoded in Moscow.

His government however, wanted to be certain this could not be done anywhere else in the world — in the interests of complete impartiality — before it allowed the recording devices to go to Moscow.

He had requested the United States Government to make an American aviation expert available to advise the South African authorities on how and where the black boxes could be decoded.

It is not yet officially known what the U.S. response to the request was.

THE CITIZEN on Possible Cabinet Reshuffle
MB301520 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Tony Stirling]

[Excerpts] Strong rumours of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle are circulating in government circles in Pretoria, but speculation on who will be affected is conflicting.

The hardest and most persistent speculation is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will relinquish the SABC and that the corporation will soon fall under a less politicised department, such as Posts and Telegraphs.

Sources in several departments said that the rumour that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha will reshuffle his Cabinet are very strong, with some saying that an announcement could be made within the "next two weeks," and others that "it will definitely be before the end of the year."

But just who will be affected is less certain, with different sources giving conflicting information.

For instance, one source suggested that Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information will be axed in the reshuffle, while a second source said that his information was that Mr Nel was to become a full Minister.

More than one source suggested that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, having recovered from a serious illness, has opted for a less demanding post and that he will become Speaker of the House of Assembly.

But other sources say it would have been more logical for Mr le Grange to have stepped down two years ago after learning of his illness if he intended to quit the Cabinet.

Among those being tipped for higher positions is Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of Defence and Law and Order, whom sources said is likely to become a full Minister.

According to rumours, among those whose star is set to rise is the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, but precisely how this will happen is not spelled out, although Mr Vlok is being tipped for his post.

Another part of the speculation concerns Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister of Communications, who, with the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, were reported to be on their way out of the Cabinet.

But other sources said that with Dr Munnik having just been elevated to deputy Leader of the National Party in the Cape, it was highly unlikely that he was considering retirement.

Officials in the State President's Department said they had heard no suggestions of a Cabinet reshuffle.

One official said: "It just takes one member of the Cabinet to hint he wants to go, to start a landslide of speculation about who is going to move where."

Brian Stuart reports that with the Cabinet still basically unchanged since June 1985, there are strong hints that a reshuffle will take place before Parliament meets in January. [passage omitted]

The actual functions of almost all departments of state have been altered in some way or are about to undergo changes. Government sources say this is a primary reason for the State President to re-examine his Cabinet.

Deputy Ministers are not part of the Cabinet, but changes have left the position of two Deputy Ministers in some doubt.

First there is Mr Piet du Plessis, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, a department which has lost more than 1,000 of its personnel to the provincial authorities leaving it with less than 400 posts.

Mr du Plessis is a strong supporter of Mr Botha's reform moves. Secondly, Mr Nel as head of the Bureau for Information is a Deputy Minister and therefore outside of Cabinet decision-making. It has been suggested that the Bureau which has grown to a substantial department should obtain portfolio status under a Cabinet Minister.

In some English-language morning newspaper reports that Mr Nel will be removed from the Bureau and given an ambassadorial post have been dismissed as "most unlikely."

From outside the Cabinet Mr Gene Louw, administrator of the Cape, is seen as likely to get a Cabinet position, possibly taking

over a new portfolio which would deal exclusively with provincial issues which are now fairly substantial.

In Pretoria Mr Nel refused to comment on the reports that he could be leaving his position as part of a Cabinet reshuffle.

And a spokesman at the State President's Office in Pretoria declined to comment.

"It is Mr P.W. Botha's prerogative to make Cabinet changes and we have no comment," he said.

GM Workers Strike Over Seats on New Board

MB291418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 29, SAPA — Three thousand workers, demanding a say in the General Motors handover, downed tools today bringing production at Kempston Road and Aloes plants to a halt.

The assembly line of the new Monza car, due to be launched next month, was stopped.

The company is taking legal advice on applying for a court interdict to declare the strike illegal.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union [NAAWU] has made various demands and said its men stopped work today to force the company to the negotiating table.

Among other things, the men are asking for two seats on the new board when it takes over the company early next year.

Mr Bob White, the company's managing director, said he was not going to be blackmailed and would not negotiate with the union until the men had either resumed work or left the premises.

"If it prejudices the launch we have just got to accept it," he said.

"I would have thought that the principal concern of the union and the employees would be that they would like to continue to have jobs in Port Elizabeth.

"I suppose there is a certain element who feels GM has not provided them with enough."

Asked how long the company could endure the strike before the launch of the Monza was affected, he said: "If this goes on for a few days it's going to affect the number of cars produced.

"On November 23, we want to have them in the dealers' hands. By November 8 or 9 we would be distributing to the various parts of the country. Obviously if we are going to be shut down for days it's going to restrict the numbers we can supply."

Asked why the men had downed tools today, he said: "We had these demands in the form of a letter last Friday. We responded on Monday — they asked for a response prior to the mass meeting last night and we told them what our answers were.

"They came in today and told our people they weren't prepared to work or leave the plant until I sat down and talked to the union. I told them they either had to work or leave the plant."

At a NAAWU meeting attended by about 2000 workers in Schauderville last night, workers expressed "disgust" at the handling by GM of its withdrawal from SA and the sale of assets to local interests.

The NAAWU official, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that one of the union's demands, submitted to GM after a meeting last Wednesday was that: "Since the management of the new company is to be controlled by a new board of directors, two of the seats should be taken by our members employed in the company."

This demand arose because workers were being "left in the dark" about their future.

They also demanded that company and worker contributions paid into benefit funds be refunded to members.

A statement released by NAAWU today said: "The union membership rejects and expresses its disgust at the arrogance displayed by GMSA concerning its withdrawal from South Africa.

"At no stage has the company indicated its willingness to consult, advise or negotiate with NAAWU, which represents the majority of its work force.

"At no stage did the company indicate to the union who the new owners will be and on what terms and conditions the new company will be constructed.

"Tension and frustration is building up among workers resulting from the secret and mysterious dealings evident in this matter.

"Report-back meetings to employees in the plant initiated by GMSA at which the managing director of the company presided, have not removed the fears or uncertainty of employees.

"In fact, as workers reported, nothing has been said which has not already been made known through press reports.

"The union membership demands that GMSA responds to the situation in a responsible manner and enters into negotiations with NAAWU as a matter of urgency."

The spokesman stressed that the workers had nothing against the formation of the new company and would support it, but were concerned about "all the uncertainty."

Strikers, Management Talk

MB301926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 30, SAPA — The strike at General Motors entered its third day today with two-hour talks between management and union representatives ending inconclusively.

The strike by more than 2000 workers at GM's Kempton Road and Aloes plants has stopped production of the new Monza range, due to go on sale on November 23.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU), which claims to represent about 2000 workers, says the strike was called over the lack of consultation in GM's decision to sell ownership of the company to a group of local motor executives. The strike need not have happened if GM had "advised and consulted its workers" before announcing the withdrawal.

NAAWU has dismissed suggestions that the strike was timed to jeopardise the success of the Monza launch, the success of which is seen as critical to the fortunes of the new company.

GM's public affairs manager, Mr Mick Killeen, said it would not be necesarry to delay the launch. The Monza, of which there are already "fair" stocks, would be presented to dealers from Tuesday and go on sale later in November.

Talks were scheduled to resume tomorrow, GM's industrial relations manager, Mr Bob Mcilwaine, said tonight.

Mr Mcilwaine declined to reveal the content of today's talks other than to say they hinged on the union's original demands.

These are:

— That workers receive "severance payments" amounting to one month's pay for each year of completed service;

— That two of the directors of the new company be appointed by union members at the company; and

— Company and worker contributions paid into benefit funds be repaid.

Mr Mcilwaine said today's discussion had shed some "understanding and clarification" on the union's demands and had exploded ways of resolving the conflict.

Management would be considering certain proposals before tomorrow's meeting. The original demands remained unchanged and NAAWU had not proposed any compromises.

After a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr Mcilwaine was reported as saying that some moderation of the demands was evident, especially as regards severance pay and the repayment of benefit contributions.

NAAWU's general-secretary, Mr Freddie Sauls, said earlier workers were concerned about their terms of employment in the new company, despite assurances that working conditions and benefits would be preserved.

GM was granted a supreme court order yesterday in terms of which striking workers have until Monday to show cause why the strike should not be declared illegal and strikers fired.

Muslim Community Demands Apology From P.W. Botha
HK310322 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT
31 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31 (AFP) — South Africa's Muslim community demanded an apology from President Pieter Botha Thursday for a resolution passed by the White Afrikaans Establishment Church at its current synod condemning Islam as "a false religion" and "a threat to the world."

The motion passed earlier this week by the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, NGK) assembly in Cape Town has caused a political storm among the country's Muslims drawn mainly from the 250,000-strong Cape Malay community.

National Director of the Muslim Youth Movement Muhammed Farid Choonara said Thursday that not only did he want an apology from the quasi-state Dutch Reformed Church but also from President Botha.

He warned taht if the resolution was not withdrawn, the South African state would also be faced with even more "determined opposition form Muslims."

Political repercussions also stemmed from the fact that the motion condemning Islam was put forward by Reverend Stoffel Colyn, chaplain-general to the South African Police.

Anti-apartheid Muslim activists have been involved in gunbattles with security forces in townships around Cape Town several times this year, and police and troops have stormed mosques to break up alleged political gatherings.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange was quick to step into the furore by denying that the police chaplain's anti-Islamic stance was official police policy.

Mr Choonara said in his statement: "It is clear that this resolution has virtually destroyed any trial, attempts or hope this government may have had of building bridges with the Muslim world."

He said South Africa in its current crisis could use more than ever Islamic values of "equality, justice and freedom."

A subsequent explanatory statement from the church earlier Thursday, in a bid to lower tension, had the opposite effect when it said: "Whoever proclaims another gospel proclaims a false doctrine according to Christianity and a religion that does not honour Jesus Christ as the only saviour is a false religion."

The Islamic controversy at the Dutch Reformed Church synod followed its rejection last week of racism as "a sin" after years of defending theologically the White minority government's policy of racial segregation.

The church was a whole-hearted supporter of racism when it was first put on the statute books after the ruling National Party came to power in 1948, but it has come under increasing state

influence to drop its apartheid theology as the government moves ahead with limited reforms.

More Threats, Attacks Against Exam Candidates

MB291225 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Disturbance at black matric examination centers have been continuing at Katlehong Township east of Johannesburg with reports of radical youths attacking some examination candidates in their homes. The youths armed with knives and sticks went to the house of one student and told her if she continued writing the examination she would be putting her life in danger.

Prominent black leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has repeatedly condemned student intimidators saying their slogan, no education before liberation, is nonsense and against the interests of the black community.

Information Bureau Releases Peace Song

MB300652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0107 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA — The toal cost of producing and launching the Bureau for Information's controversial peace pop song to be releasd today would be R4.3 million, the bureau said in a statement in Pretoria.

Considering that the advertising budgets of many large companies in South Africa "exceed R20 to R30 million per annum," the bureau said "the cost of the campaign should be measured against the cost of the current cycle of violence and the enormous political and economic benefits that can accrue to South Africa from greater harmony and cooperation among its peoples."

The song, "Together We'll Build a Brighter Future" ("Saam Sal Ons n Beter Toekoms Bou," in Afrikaans), was recorded by 51 artists representing all South Africa's communities.

News earlier this year of the project, originally said by the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel to cost R1.5 million, raised a storm of controversy and accusations from opposition Parliamentarians that the government was wasting money.

The project was defended in Parliament by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. [passage omitted]

The bureau said the greatest challenge in South Africa today "is the improvement of inter-group communication ... the struggle which is currently being waged in our country is to a large extent a communication struggle. It is a challenge to determine which approach to the solution of our complex problems will take root in the hearts and minds of the great majority of our people — an approach based on confrontation, hatred and violence, or one based on reconciliation, cooperation and peace. The articulation and communication of the latter approach has become one of South Africa's national priorities.

"The bureau is determined to use the most modern and professional methods in carrying out its mandate to promote better communication between the government and the people of South Africa."

The bureau was also now investigating the establishment of a trust which, in conjuction with the artists involved, would be responsible for the futrther marketing of the song. All proceeds from the sale of the song would then be channelled to charities helping under-privileged people in the Republic "in a spirit of goodwill, cooperation and peace."

HNP Leader Rejects CP Call for Unity Meeting

MB290634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP — Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, has accused the Conservative Party [CP] of not having the authority to summon members of another party to a conference of unity.

Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, Mr Marais said the CP was trying to recruit HNP supporters and that this would have a harmful effect on both parties. Mr Marais emphasized that HNP was not prepared to consider instant unification with the CP. He added that there were still many serious policy differences between the HNP and the CP, of which the CP decision to admit members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB — Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to the party was one of the main ones.

Mr Marais also emphasized that he was not prepared to take part in the unification conference with the CP unless the HNP was the cosponsor of such a conference.

At another news conference the deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, reiterated that the party had decided to hold a unification conference on 24 January. He said the party had taken the decision because this was what the nation wanted. He said the party was convinced that the government could only be defeated if there was right-wing unity.

Search for Illegal Workers Not Aimed at Blacks

MB301624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1617 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — There were many illegal white workers in South Africa and the government's search for an estimated 1.3 million people in the country illegally was not an operation against black workers, the director-general of home affairs, Mr Gerries van Zyl, said today.

Responding to media reports of a "crackdown" on illegals in the country showing results, he confirmed about 22,000 illegal workers had been repatriated from South Africa to Frontline States from the beginning of the year to the end of August.

The majority of these, 13,000, were sent back to Mozambique, while 5,000 had been returned to Botswana, 2,000 to Zimbabwe,

1,500 to Lesotho, 400 to Swaziland, 22 to Malawi, three to Tanzania and one to Zambia.

Mr van Zyl said the media could call it a "crackdown" if it wanted to, although this was not really the case.

He pointed out repatriation of illegal immigrants had been going on for years, with an average of between 1,500 and 1,800 per month for the last few years.

The fact was that there were an estimated 1.3 million illegal workers in South Africa who were depriving South Africans of jobs at great cost to the unemployment insurance fund.

The director-general said he wanted to make it clear the 65,000 Mozambican miners in South Africa were not illegal workers and were not at all involved in the search for illegals.

The Mozambican miners were contracted to work in South Africa for a year, with an attached six month renewable clause.

Mr van Zyl also said citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] independent homelands were excluded from the provisions of the Aliens Act since legislation was passed earlier this year, and that he had not, as reported, said the act would not be enforced in this regard until negotiations on dual citizenship with the states had been concluded.

He confirmed the Department of Home Affairs had sent about 190,000 circulars to employers countrywide in recent weeks to provide them with information on how to identify illegal workers among their employees, and to remind them a contravention of the act carried a R5,000 fine or two years imprisonment.

There was "a steady feedback" from employers and the department would also soon be sending out inspectors countrywide.

Mr van Zyl said the department had in fact been engaged in this operation for about the last 18 months, adding that the only way illegal workers could be traced effectively was through the workplace.

"I want to emphasise this is not an action against illegal black workers specifically... there are many, many illegal whites in South Africa too and we are also looking for them," he said.

The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha had recently said South Africa could simply not afford to have these large numbers of illegal workers in the country.

Buthelezi Calls for 'Death' for Constitution
MB291435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 29, SAPA — The new constitution should be "sentenced to death" because there was no possible democratic solution within its framework, said Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight.

The economy had suffered terribly because of the constitution, with a vast escalation of unrest, violence and revolutionary activity since its inception, he said.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking in Johannesbrug at a banquet of the Institute of Management Consultants (IMC) of southern Africa, at which he accepted their award of man of the year.

He received the award as he had made an outstanding contribution to the process of change in South African management and society, said an IMC spokesman.

Chief Buthelezi said he was striving for an open, non-racial, multi-party democracy, and the award inspired him to strive harder. He said when a body such as the IMC elected a black leader as their man of the year, then there was a great deal of hope for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed in a two-phase approach to negotiation. Firstly, leaders needed to seek consensus on prerequisites for democracy in South Africa, and then real negotiations could start about a future South Africa.

Says Mandela Release 'Key'
MB301812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 30, SAPA — The release of Nelson Mandela was the key to the peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems, KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was speaking at a press conference after addressing students and staff at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Posing the question of whether anyone had suffered more than Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said the release of the jailed ANC leader would be the catalyst and "everything will then fall into place."

Chief Buthelezi, the leader of Inkatha, said one of the biggest problems facing the future of South Africa was disunity among blacks.

The basis of this difference, he spelled out, was not directional but strategic adding that there was also a considerable degree of oneupmanship.

The release of Mandela, he said — a separate issue from the unbanning of the ANC — would provide the core for unity among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said reconciliation between himself and ANC leader in Lusaka, Mr Oliver Tambo could also be effected by Mr Mandela.

With regard to the Labour Party, expelled from the South African Black Alliance when it opted for participation, Chief Buthelezi said he had been disappointed by that decision but added that the Labour Party was involved in the current Natal Indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said he was also in touch with Archbishop Desmond Tutu to whom, as an Anglican, he had sent a telegram "pledging loyalty" at the time of Archbishop Tutu's enthronement.

Radio Stresses Need To Keep Technological Lead

MB310522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In facing up to the reality of sanctions, South Africa will be able to overcome international embargoes more easily in some sectors than in others. One area of possible vulnerability is that of advanced technology.

It is imperative for that vulnerability to be countered if we are to retain our position as a dominant regional industrial power. South Africa must keep abreast of high-tech developments and practices if she is to maintain the momentum of infrastructural and industrial development that has already seen her become the powerhouse of Africa, producing 66 percent of the continent's steel, consuming 60 percent of its electricity, and providing 40 percent of its industrial output.

Against this background, the announcement by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR] that it is to become an active producer of technology and an important technology partner of South African industry is both timely and welcome.

The CSIR, as a parastatal body, will thus be expanding on its own role that it has long played within the tradition in South Africa for the public sector to take the lead in establishing infrastructural and industrial operations that have been too costly for the private sector. The fruits of this tradition, which has seen South Africa surge ahead to her present position of preeminence in Africa, are reflected in such organizations as ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] and South African Transport Services.

Although there is not an exact analogy, the CSIR will be able to draw inspiration, in the new emphasis it will be placing on its partnership role with industry, from the experience and achievements of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation].

When South Africa became a republic, our annual expenditure on the local manufacture of weapons was R315,000. Twenty years later — following the establishment of ARMSCOR — that figure stood at R1,540 million. And South Africa had become the tenth largest manufacturer of arms in the world. ARMSCOR, moreover, has developed a lucrative export business.

The building up over a relatively short period of time of this major industry — an industry that employs more than 100,000 people — is the direct result of the imposition of a mandatory international arms embargo in the late 1970's.

Now, a new range of international sanctions — aimed, amongst other things, at blunting South Africa's industrial progress and high-tech capabilities — is being introduced.

South African innovation and entrepreneurship — backed by a rewarding partnership between the public and private sectors — has shown that such international action can be overcome and rendered ineffectual. These attributes will be decisive as the country now meets the challenge of safeguarding and ensuring the survival and expansion of its advanced technology sector.

Information Bureau Releases 31 Oct Unrest Report

MB310900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information for 6am October 30 to 6am October 31:

"Black scholars last night, while attending classes after hours, were intimidated by four black men at the Tokelo school in Evaton (Vereeniging). The security forces, who were present in a protective capacity, fired birdshot at the intimidators wounding two of them. No arrests were made.

"Various incidents of arson occurred in Kathlehong (Germiston) yesterday. Four vehicles and three houses were set on fire in separate incidents causing extensive damage. No arrests were made.

"In Nyanga (Cape Town) a foot patrol of the security forces was attacked with stones by about 12 black men. The security forces retaliated with birdshot, wounding one man who was arrested afterwards.

"At the Sustershoek-crossing on the Pretoria/Marble Hall Road, about 200 PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses were stopped by a crowd of black people yesterday morning in protest against increased bus fares which comes into effect on 1 November. The crowd, including the commuters, started throwing stones at the buses as well as at the security forces, who had arrived in the meantime. The security forces brought the crowd under control using tearsmoke.

"PUTCO officials were called and after the crowd dispersed. No casualties or arrests were reported. Extensive damage was caused to the buses."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

29 Oct

MB290852 [Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Inflation

"The persistence of inflation at rates close to 20 percent a year holds for this country dangers that even sanctions cannot match," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 Octber. The paper attributes the inflation to the

"dominance of the South African economy by private and parastatal cartels, and the ever-growing burden of taxation to support a non-productive (if not counter-productive) state apparatus." Perhaps it is time for the managers of the economy to "look to those countries that have succeeded — by cutting taxes and freeing the economy."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

"The United States and its Western allies have agreed on several occasions to fight international terrorism. But it seems their responses depend on who does the terrorising," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 October. "To the Americans and British, ANC terrorism may be frowned upon, but the organisation is increasingly regarded as a 'liberation' rather than terrorist body."

CAPE TIMES on International Red Cross

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 October says in a page 6 editorial that the suspension of South Africa from the International Red Cross "seems a contradiction of everything the organization has stood for since its inception." The paper says the action of the International Red Cross has "effectively removed their right, as supposed neutrals, to relieve the plight of people for whom they express concern and to monitor the treatment of political prisoners by the South African government. It has done the oppressed no favour at all." "Perhaps good sense rather than blind emotion will still prevail, and the hot-headed majority can be persuaded to recognize the damaging effect of their decision on those whose cause they claim to support."

Buthelezi 'Indispensable' for Negotiations

"As the leader of one of the most significant constituencies in the country, Chief Buthelezi is a force to be reckoned with by any standards. Like all leaders and institutions holding the middle ground in a polarizing situation, Chief Buthelezi is abused by extremists on both flanks." The paper points out that Buthelezi set conditions which are of "cardinal importance" such as the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of black political organizations, before he will join State President Botha's National Statutory Council. The paper further points out that Buthelezi would be "an indispensable part of any serious negotiation to draw up a new constitution."

THE STAR: Politics Endangers Sport

"The Australian Federal Court judgement supporting the right of rebel Australian cricket captain Kim Hughes to play club cricket at home is one small victory for sportsmen wishing to keep politics at bay; and a bonus for South Africa's chances of getting other sportsmen to tour in defiance of anti-apartheid," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 October. "But it should also be an incentive to the South African Government to remove apartheid with minimum delay. Without that, political pressure will continue to endanger the politically innocent, but vulnerable, target that sport presents."

SOWETAN on Machel Death

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 28 October says in the page 4 editorial: "We join those, both here and in Mozambique, who will be paying their last respects to a man who blazed a trail we still have to attempt. For better or for worse, Samora Machel is seen as a standardbearer for the oppressed everywhere." The editorial says that the fact that Mozambique is "still torn apart by other forces also serves as a lesson to us." "South Africa is fortunate in this way. While our country is not liberated, we can at least pick up the cues from those who have gone through the process and try to steer clear of the hassles they had to encounter before their countries were entirely freed of colonialism and imperialism."

Church Admission of 'Mistake'

Nat Diseko comments in his "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 6 of *Sowetan* on the NGK announcement that apartheid cannot be justified on biblical grounds saying: "What the church's new approach amounts to is an admission that the Afrikaners have been making the same mistake for some 300 years, which is a record of sorts." Diseko says that "a certain Gert Visser of the Security Branch" attended the synod debate in his capacity as church elder and afterwards said that "freedom of thought in the church would bring about the church's collapse." Diseko believes that this remark confirms what he had "suspected for a long time. When one casts an eye further abroad, it appears that freedom of thought is one freedom that the authorities, if they had a way, would like to control."

NGK 'Outside Party Politics'

Correspondent Dawie comments on page 10 in his "From My Political Pen" column in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 25 October on the Dutch Reformed Church (NGK) announcement that apartheid is not biblically justified. He says that there will be criticism from the left that it is a case of " 'too little too late,' " and from the right there will be "consternation." Dawie says that "what really happened is that the NG Kerk [NGK] eliminated obstacles which gave offence and often were intolerable." He says that the NGK is no longer the " 'National Party in prayer.' " The church has placed itself outside party politics.

RAPPORT Hopes for Economic Strategy

A page 34 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 26 October comments on the withdrawal of large American firms from South Africa saying that South Africans should not allow a "psychological or even real economic avalanche to engulf them." Experts believe that priorities are: to bring a high level of product manufacture to a halt; to explore the export market; and to ensure that South Africa remains part of the "world scene." *Rapport* hopes that the forthcoming economic conference between the state president and the private sector will create a strategy to "straighten South Africa out, in a world where it is not the only changed element."

Afrikaner Students: 'Socio-Political' Shifting

Eddie Botha writes on page 35 that the agitation surrounding the Afrikaner Student Unions (ASB) confirms that there is a "socio-political shifting" on the Afrikaans university campuses taking place. Martinus van Schalkwyk, member of the Student Council of the Rand Afrikaans Univeristy, says the National Party is "out of step with the thinking of the Afrikaner student." He believes that the gap is emphasized by the present unrest situation in the country which many students interpret as a "lack of clear goals." He further says that the Afrikaner students realize that the black youth is the "politically dominant factor." Professor Piet Mulder, former president of the ASB, says that the Afrikaner student is

"struggling and searching for answers." Botha writes that at the Rand Afrikaans University there is a strong group of "neo-Afrikaner students" who do not believe that the government will implement the necessary changes. It is also this group which is "tired of the conservative element" of the ASB.

Treurnicht Against Synod Decision

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 27 October says that it is a "pity, and also irresponsible of Dr Andries Treurnicht [leader of the Conservative Party] to take a stand against the General Synods, on a political platform the way he did." He has effectively dragged the synod decisions into the political arena. "Only someone who wants to sow fear and discord will give to understand that the church can now have its " ' own United Democratic Front moderator'."

BEELD on Consular Report

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 27 October comments on the report by the American Consulate which is a "negative, unfriendly piece of work." The paper is annoyed at the "distorted view of South Africa which is presented. There is an accumulation of negativeness which is sufficient to make any investor in the country flee." With such actions South Africa is not "given a fair chance to succeed." The editorial says the White House and the American State Department should state clearly whether it wants to be "destructively involved in South Africa."

BEELD: Red Cross Foresaking Thousands

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans comments on the expulsion of South Africa from the International Committee of the Red Cross saying that the Red Cross has "tripped itself" since it has "succumbed to the pressure of communist countries and an immature Third World against a country which always supported it." The paper says it is a pity that the organization has to leave South Africa because "it is not only service to thousands in Southern Africa which is being foresaken, but it is a tie with civilized norms which is being broken."

Mugabe Violence Behind Screen

A second editorial on the same page says that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is using the death of President Machel as an opportunity to "spew bile against South Africa." Yet he is the man who "can least afford to wag a finger against bloodshed and interference in other countries." The editorial says that the Matabele part of his country is "victim of a murderous intimidation campaign by his security forces." "It is not surprising that Mugabe wants to calculatedly and coldbloodedly hang South Africa before the Machel inquiry is complete. People like Mugabe need an emotional and inflammatory screen behind which to hide their violent manipulations."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN: Machel Death Not Solution

A page 10 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 24 October says that it is difficult to find justice in the way that Zimbabwean students want to blame South Africa for the plane crash which caused the death of Mozambican President Machel. The editorial says that these students show a "political immaturity" because "the one lesson that southern Africa has learned, is that death is not the bearer of solutions." The paper says that in SWA/Namibia, SWAPO "murder for twenty years now without achieving anything."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Terrorism

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 27 October says that the Russian reaction to the British decision to break diplomatic relations with Syria is "pure hyporcrisy." For the Russian minister of foreign affairs to say that the British action is " 'unfair' " is "provocative and borders on the absurd," says the editorial. But while Britain acts against Syria, the SWA/Namibia Government is "waiting that the British do something concrete as regards other terrorist organizations which abuse its hospitality." "Double standards border on hypocrisy," says *Die Republikein*.

30 Oct Press Review

MB300653 [Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Funeral Ban 'Uncivilized'

"While South Africa has expressed an injured air of insult over the implications made against her concerning the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel, the refusal to give travel documents to black leaders for the funeral services, does not speak well for us," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 October. "While various factions and the security forces have turned our funerals into unpleasant occasions, most of us still have very deep feelings about those who have died. If such people are perceived to be leaders whose death was a sacrifice for our happiness the injury becomes even more cruel. In our traditional respect for these occasions such action is considered uncivilised."

'Focus' on Township Administrators

Mzikayise Edom says in the "Focus" column on the same page that township administrators are replacing town and community councils, following the collapse of 38 councils throughout the country. Solomon More, chairman of the Tembisa administrators, says the administrators have more powers than the town and community councils. " 'We can take decisions on our own, unlike the local authorities who have to approach the Government before embarking on most of their projects.' " However, recent developments in Tembisa have "proved that the administrators do not have as much powers as they claim," and they can also not embark on any projects because they are "losing about R2.2 million a month because of the rent boycott."

THE STAR on DET

"Whenever things get difficult, the Government's reflex action is to put a clamp on news of the subject," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 October. "Faced with a tense situation over black examinations" the Department of Education and Training (DET) announces that it will issue no further information on the numbers writing examinations, because "militants could misuse it." However, the paper believes that "it will not be beyond their wit" for the militants to "exploit an absence of information as effectively as the provision of it." *The Star* says this action by the DET will cause rumor to abound and uncertainty to grow.

BUSINESS DAY on Troops in Townships

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 October says in a page 8 editorial that the End Conscription Campaign and its various allies are raising in prospective conscripts the belief that "military service is immoral." The paper points out that the troops were brought into the townships because unrest had "reached proportions of such horror as shocked even dedicated overseas opponents of apartheid." The paper further points out that "when there are neither troops nor police in the townships" black pupils who want to write their matric examinations are "scattered by sjambok-wielding thugs, behaving no better than the police have done on occasion." "Those who demand the removal of the troops know what will replace the army. They should at least be frank about it."

U.S. Policy of Constructive 'Abandonment'

"No serious, coherent or effective U.S. policy towards South Africa is likely to emerge until a new administration — Republican or Democrat — takes over from President Reagan in January 1989," says Simon Barber from Washington. "After 20 years or so of engagement — albeit under differing guises and rhetorical formulations — we are now firmly in the era of abandonment, and there is neither the will nor the imagination nor even the self-interest to reverse it." Barber says that to condemn the U.S. Commerce Department's "newly divulged assessment of SA as erroneous and undiplomatic" is to "miss the point." He believes it is a "straightforward, unvarnished account of what official America has concluded — a manifesto of retreat." He points out that U.S. firms "who have sought to distance themselves from SA have found that they are still being hounded — their goods and services shunned by municipal government, the stock divested from public and private investment funds." "US business, which does not have to be told what is going on by the Commerce Department, will continue to depart — and not just symbolically — punished both at home and by justifiably bitter SA consumers."

THE CITIZEN on Unity of Right

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 October comments on the possible union of the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP) saying that "unity is essential if the Right is to make any dramatic gains against the National Party at the general election now expected in April or November next year." However, there are differences between the two parties over: the official languages, "the HNP wanting Afrikaans only and the CP being in favour of Afrikaans as well as English"; and the Indians, "the HNP wanting their repatriation to India and the CP talking of an Indian homeland." Another "stumbling block" has been the CP's tolerance of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) and the HNP's refusal to allow its members to join the AWB. "Unity is thus likely to elude the Right."

BEELD on Population Explosion

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 October says: "The population growth — a euphamism for the population explosion which South Africa is experiencing — is unfortunately distorted to a sensitive socio-political prickly pear in this country." Alarming statistics prove that South Africa's 7 million farm laborers have the highest population growth in the world. The paper says that "ultimately it is an increase in standards of living that control population growth." South Africa is facing a "giant task" and there will have to be planning on a political, economic, and social level to "ensure an acceptable level of living for all in South Africa."

Reform Key to Recovery

On the same page Piet Muller says in the "Political Image" column that "there are people worldwide who believe that South Africa is on its knees and that at any moment it is going to suffer a deathblow." Muller says that South Africa allowed its credibility to be affected by: "its involvement with Renamo, despite many denials; and through the Cabinda incident at a time when South Africa was involved with negotiations with Angola and America." Muller believes that South Africa's military power can at the moment prevent "thoughtless adventures" from being attempted against it, but, it is not going to help South Africa out of its dilemma. Therefore, "it is necessary that the country's credibility and the legitimacy of the government be repaired through sober and well thought actions." Finally, Muller says that "the key to the country's recovery remains in the internal reforms which President P.W. Botha initiated."

DIE TRANSVALER: RSA Regional Power

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 28 October says that with the imposition of sanctions South Africa now "has the option to look analytically at Western Europe, Africa, the East, and even Red China and the Eastern bloc with an eye on realistic, and perhaps even unscrupulous points of contact." The editorial points out that South Africa is the only country in Africa that has moved into the 21st century together with the West, "a factor which makes it a regional power on the continent and which indicates its great potential." So, while the effects of sanctions will be a "snowball for the whole of southern Africa" perhaps the "potential of the Republic will finally be noticed."

TRANSVALER on Red Cross Expulsion of RSA

"Geneva has shown once again that all the rules and agreements which are applicable internationally can be violated as long as South Africa is the victim," says a page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 28 October. The paper refers to the expulsion of South Africa from the International Red Cross conference in Geneva. It points out that there was no protest against Moscow and Tehran because they prohibited the Red Cross from visiting imprisoned rebels in Afghanistan and Iraqi prisoners of war in Iraq. The paper also says that the argument that South Africa should show itself to be "greater and nobler than its attackers," doesn't "amount to much."

ZIMBABWE

Harare Paper Views RSA Strategy on Mozambique

MB301338 Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 86 p 7

[By special correspondent]

[Text] The massive military offensive by South African backed bandits in Mozambique in recent weeks signals a shift in Pretoria's strategy toward more aggressive action in the region.

The offensive in the centre-north of Mozambique began in late September and involves thousands of armed men infiltrated from neighbouring Malawi into Tete and Zambezia provinces. Although this was already the most serious area of fighting the scale of these operations has been unusually large with anti-government forces attacking in up to battalion strength, seizing a number of district capitals and strategic bridges over the Zambezi river.

South Africa has escalated its destruction of the Mozambique economy over the past six years, often airlifting supplies to anti-government forces and landing reinforcements by sea.

But, prior to the present offensive, Pretoria seemed content with a level of destabilisation that disrupted the transport system, particularly the railways. This maintained the dependence of the region on South African trade routes, with considerable benefit to the apartheid economy.

However, the events of the past few weeks signal a shift in Pretoria's strategy towards Mozambique and its neighbours.

This shift has been caused by a combination of factors, the most important being the slow but gradual tightening of the sanctions met by the international community, particularly the U.S. congressional vote which overturned President Reagan's sanctions veto.

Second, there is the role that independent states in the region have played in mobilising international support for sanctions and the plans by Zimbabwe and Zambia to begin implementing limited sanctions themselves.

A third factor is the mounting international support to secure the region's trade routes to the sea, particularly the Beira corridor in central Mozambique.

The northern and southern routes to the ports of Nacala and Maputo have been out of service for two and three years respectively as a result of sabotage. The central Beira route is operational only because of the presence of some 10,000 soldiers from the Zimbabwe National Army.

Direct and indirect losses to Mozambique's ports and railways since 1980 total almost $1 billion. In addition, 199 railway workers have been killed and 667 wounded trying to keep the trains rolling.

Today, over 90 percent of the trade of Botswana and Swaziland, and at least two-thirds of the combined trade of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe transit South African ports. Yet their shortest and cheapest routes to the sea are through Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports, which have an annual capacity of just over 23 million tonnes.

This serves to illustrate just how successful South Africa has been in maintaining the region's dependence upon its routes by bludgeoning Mozambique.

But that success is now being threatened by the mobilisation of large scale international support to get the Mozambican routes working.

To date, the international community has committed about $400 million to the communications infrastructure in Mozambique.

The threatened reduction in regional dependence upon South Africa, and Pretoria's public anger with its neighbours over sanctions, do not alone explain this recent shift in South African strategy. The other factor is the threat of international sanctions.

In many ways, South Africa will find sanctions-breaking more difficult than neighbouring Rhodesia did when it was ostracised in the 1960s and 1970s for refusing to accept majority rule. Rhodesia was able to use ports in South Africa and in Portuguese-ruled Mozambique before independence.

But South Africa in the 1980s has only its own ports, making it much more difficult to disguise shipping movements and origin of goods.

With a surrogate government installed by South Africa, Mozambique could provide the ports, and thus the cover, for a massive and difficult to trace sanctions-breaking operation. Many goods actually of South African origin, could be exported through Mozambique, giving their origin as that coutnry or others in the region.

Mozambique would provide an ideal cover, for example for South African coal exports, since there are massive deposits of coal in Tete province. If it controlled the ports, South Africa could export coal showing its origin as Mozambique and, similarly, could export steel through Mozambique, showing the origin as Zimbabwe, a producer country.

It is this range of options for sanctions-breaking that analysts see as the most important aspect of South Africa's shift in strategy towards the government in Maputo. Coupled with the new military offensive was the announcement by Pretoria that it would no longer renew contracts for Mozambican miners, allegedly in retaliation for a landmine explosion near their common border.

The first 150 miners were sent home last week, raising the spectre of further economic destablisation through the return of some 61,000 migrant workers in the coming months.

The Mozambican government accused the apartheid regime of staging the landmine incident as an excuse for further aggression, and said a commando group had been infiltrated into Maputo in preparation for an air-and-ground attack on the capital.

The South African Defence Force also began exercises last week in the northern Transvaal near the Mozambique and Zimbabwe borders. This diverts military attention to the south, preventing those countries from sending reinforcements to the Malawi border area.

While the situation in Mozambique is extremely grave, the shift in strategy is not without serious problems for South Africa.

Earlier analysis of its role in Mozambique had concluded that one of the reasons for not trying to topple the Machel government was that its surrogates did not offer a viable alternative.

South Africa still faces the same dilemma — the military, economic and political cost of putting its surrogates into Maputo and keeping them there. Trying to turn an independent state into an 800,000 square km bantustan is likely to earn more opprobrium for apartheid. But given their anger over western support for sanctions, particularly in the US, the men who rule in Pretoria probably no longer care.